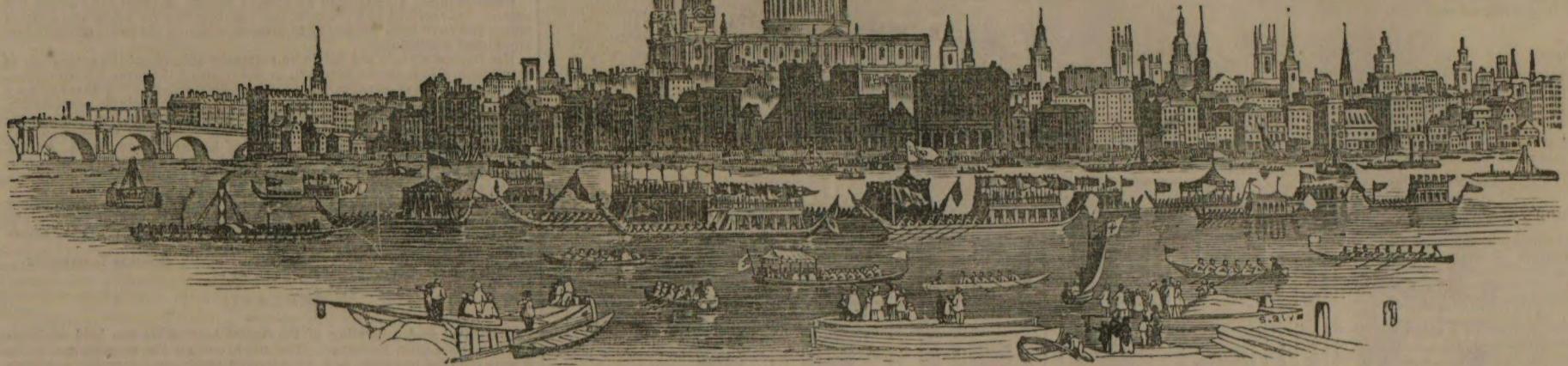


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 55.—VOL. II.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.
OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland, of her Government, her Poor-laws, the suppression of her Agitation meetings, and the whole question of Repeal, are now deserving and obtaining the serious consideration of the Legislature and the country. Within a few days a number of emphatic declarations have emanated, not only from members of the Executive Government, but of both Houses of Parliament, and, out of doors, from politicians and the press; and few of them—no matter to what end directed—have been without a certain amount of significance and pith. All, however, have denoted a feverishness, typical of the pressing difficulties of legislation in reference to Irish affairs—a sense of dilemma and dissatisfaction, combined with a half acknowledgment of many grievances now inflicted upon the Irish people—and equally a sense of the impropriety of regarding those grievances less as evils to be redressed than as excuses for advocating the dismemberment of the Empire.

The question of Repeal of the Union—one of inconceivable mischief, if not of absolute danger—has been the war-shout of interested agitators; for what purpose it would be difficult to devise, if not for that of wringing tribute from a population in a state of almost declared pauperism, of inspiring and exciting the unselfishness of enthusiasm to give pittance from the hand of wretchedness, and to deprive the body of sustenance to feed hope. In some districts of misery it has cost an expenditure of thousands to collect the most pitiful instalments of poor-law rates, while the voluntary sacrifice to Repeal has swollen as rapidly and vehemently as the torrents of the Nile. This is a moral anomaly, the combined result of grievance, agitation, and distress. Let us hope that the visionary project of the Repeal of the Union may be abandoned more peaceably by the Irish people than the great collections of their violent leader in its behalf would at first glance lead us to expect; and on the other hand let the Government conciliate them away from that miserable scheme of ruin. The Ministerial leaders in both houses of Parliament have spoken out in the name of the country, and almost personally in the name of the Queen: they have declared Repeal to be but another name for dismemberment of the British empire, and have pronounced their emphatic determination to preserve the Union intact. This was no more than the voice of power giving utterance to the dictates of reason; and before its nervous eloquence and tone of truth the riot of agitation ought calmly to subside. The sense of the Irish people should teach them to feel this not less for their own good than for the general good of the nation. On the other hand the Government should be chary of despotism, and keep the line between energy and tyranny most markedly drawn. There is a certain difficulty in the suppression of public meetings which should be met with ever-delicate caution and conciliation, for liberty frowns upon force, and peaceful demonstrations of public opinion have grown into the regard of the people, from the mighty moral results which they have never failed to achieve. Nor should the people be less tenacious of being tempted into the path of revolution, instead of into that of free and manly contention for legitimate political rights.

For ourselves, we will candidly admit our conviction that the true mode of disarming the repeal of hostility—of humbling and defeating O'Connell in that respect—of teaching the Irish not only that there is no *right*, but no *reason*, for separation—has not been adopted by the Government either in England or Ireland. Religious differences are not running high as of yore, and political conciliations ought to soften the temper of the times. But as yet, the only good that the present Government has done for Ireland has consisted in the exemption from the Income-tax. That dreadful and exasperating poor-law, which must proye the demoralising curse and ruin of every country in which its principles are suffered to obtain, has borne a bitterness into the bosoms of the Irish people which, heated by the flame of Repeal agitation, half threatens to pour out its agony in blood. Why not abrogate that bad law? See how the people dread, abhor, quail under it! See how they defy it, which is worse! And now

we talk of erecting public works for its continuance—works which we must have bayonets to fortify and soldiers to defend. There can be no hope for the people, no policy for the nation, in such a course; and already the expense of the rate collection has proved one of the most formidable horrors of the law. A poor-law for Ireland—for any country—should be cast in the beautiful mould and spirit of the law of Elizabeth, to relieve and not to goad, brutalise, and oppress; and for the public works which are to benefit the poor in Ireland, they must not be works subservient to the operation of a poor-law, but works which, independent of any law, will, while they are working out purposes of general usefulness, give free, natural, and healthy employment to an industriously inclined and labour-courting population. Works to improve the mercantile aspect of the beautiful country, to encourage enterprise, promote trade, check the mischiefs of absenteeism, and induce the confidence of capitalists, and that security of feeling, also, which Repeal agitation, by the way, is, of all nostrums, most calculated to shake.

Let Government turn its attention, in the name of humanity, to these and other legislative measures with regard to Ireland (not

only enacting good, but abrogating bad), which they have hitherto somewhat culpably neglected. Let them cheer the hearts and win the affections of the Irish into a love of order and a peaceful contemplation of the frightful dangers of Repeal. The one will lure them to peace, the other arrest them from revolution, and good government would so cement the union with earnest and enduring strength. The Queen, too, may step in to seal the compact, to see a benevolent Government and a conciliated people shake hands, and to feel in the bosom of Ireland how loudly the popular heart can glow and beat with a loyalty as warm as its patriotism, and a devotion as deep as its sense of wrong. The Queen's visit should now be the watchword in Ireland; her ministers should make it tenfold propitious by the preliminary enactment of measures of relief and hope; and the people should have a care lest a fierce and mad abandonment to the wicked delusion of Repeal should bring about a crisis of excitement so alarming as to deprive them of the happiness and value of their Sovereign's presence, at a moment when her smile would sooth, revive, and exhilarate the spirit of every human dweller upon the emerald soil.



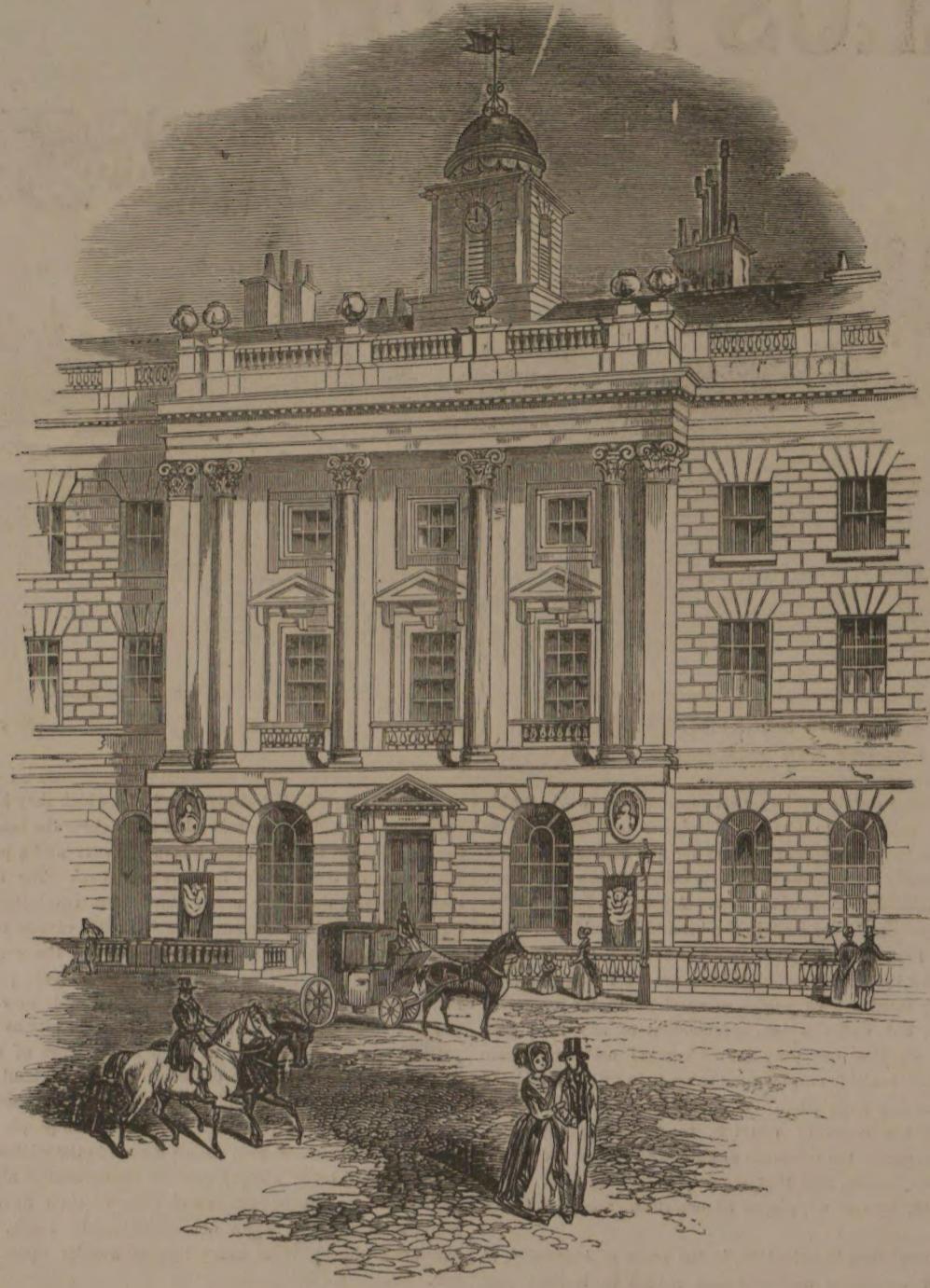
PRINCE ALBERT PRESIDING AT A COURT OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL ON TUESDAY LAST.

Circumstances have of late combined to render this peculiar jurisdiction of considerable public interest. Thus, on her Majesty giving birth to a son, on November 9, 1841, the infant prince, as eldest son of the Sovereign, at once inherited the title and revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, it requiring no investment or creation to obtain the right and title, whereas, the principedom of Wales requires a new creation for every succeeding prince. The appointment of Prince Albert to the head of the jurisdiction, and the regularity with which his Royal Highness performs his official duties, also contribute to this interest; and, by bringing "the duchy" frequently before the public, invest its history and constitution with an attractiveness akin to novelty, and induce us to bring them more immediately before our readers.

The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King of England: such being the first creation of a duke in

England. The duke enjoyed large revenues, arising from the lordships of castles, boroughs, and manors granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits arising from the coinage of tin, and various other sources. The annual revenue on the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince was £2493 7s. 3½d.; the clear revenue in 15 Henry VIII. amounted to £10,095 11s. 9½d.; in 44 Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, it had fallen to £4569 12s. 2½d.; and in 1814 the gross amount was estimated at £22,000, of which £8500 arose from the tin-duty in the county of Cornwall, and £3500 from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same county, besides other sources.

The officers of the duchy consist of a vice-admiral, lord-warden of the stannaries, and steward of the duchy; his secretary, two vice-wardens, one for Cornwall, the other for Devon; a receiver-general and his deputy; an auditor and his deputy; a surveyor-general; and two deputies; an attorney-general; a constable of



DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE, SOMERSET-HOUSE.

Launceston Castle; an assay master of tin; a comptroller of coinages; a deputy-steward of the stannary courts for each county; four supervisors of blowing and smelting houses; stewards of estates and revenues in Berks, Dorset, Surrey, and Somerset; seven deputy-stewards of Cornwall and Devon, and three clerks in the service of the surveyor and auditor-general; "quite enough" observes Mr. Bedding, in his valuable "Itinerary of Cornwall," it may be presumed, to take care of a revenue of £20,000, per annum. Many of these places, it is inferred, are sinecures; and more must have recently become so by the change which has been wisely effected in the abrogation of the old practice of coinage.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the property of the duchy consisted of ten castles, now in ruins, nine parks, one forest, fifty-three manors, thirteen boroughs or towns, nine hundreds, and extensive tracts of waste or moor-ground. A large part of these possessions were alienated by the Stuarts to favourites, frittered away by ill-management, or sold to raise money. The estates of the duchy are generally farmed on leases of lives, renewable some for a fine certain, others upon a calculation of value. The land revenue of the duchy is not now more than £5000 per annum, with the tin dues yielding about £15,000.

The original charter of the stannaries, granted by Edward I., and confirmed by Edward III., is said to have been lost or destroyed at Lostwithiel, in the wars of Charles I. The miners were, by this charter, exempt from all jurisdiction except that of the stannary courts, save in such cases as might affect land, life, or limb. The appeal from the lord warden or his courts lay to the duke or king in council. The vice-warden's court is now commonly held once a month, and decides all matters between tanners relative to mining, and no writ of error lies from it to the courts at Westminster. The stannary laws are revised or new ones enacted by the duke and his council, with the consent of what is called the stannary parliament, consisting of twenty-four stannaries, gentlemen of property in the mining districts, chosen six for each stannary. The last stannary

parliament was held at Truro in 1752. The stannary laws have been repeatedly published. The stannary prison was at Lostwithiel, but, by the recent act (which we shall presently mention), is now at Bodmin. The ancient records of the stannaries were kept at Lostwithiel till they were burnt in the great civil war of Charles I., and in 1644 by the parliamentary army.

An act was passed in the 6th and 7th William IV., by which the equitable jurisdiction of the vice-warden is extended to all matters connected with the working of lead, copper, or other metallic minerals within the county of Cornwall. The stannary courts are also consolidated, and are to be held before the vice-warden, who is to have the same authority that the stewards had; he is authorised to make rules and orders for his court, which is made a court of record, and is held at Truro.

The offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, for greater convenience, are fixed in the metropolis, the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle of Somerset-house being appropriated for that purpose. The officers of the duchy are as follow:—Commissioners, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Warden; the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; the Keeper of Privy Purse, Thomas Pemberton, Esq.; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Lord Portman, and G. E. Anson, Esq. Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward, Prince Albert. Attorney-General, Thomas Pemberton, Esq. Receiver-General, Sir H. Wheatley. Secretary, T. Abbot, Esq. Auditor, J. R. Gardiner, Esq. Surveyor-General, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. Clerks in the Office of the Surveyor-General and Auditor, B. Tucker, R. C. Abbot, G. Marrable, and Sept. Woodgate, Esqrs.

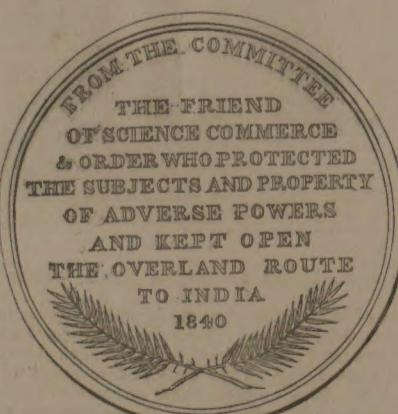
At Somerset-house his Royal Highness the Lord Warden presides in the form represented in the preceding engraving. The meetings are convened early in the morning. His Royal Highness wears a superb robe of green velvet and ermine, and is seated in a chair of state, attended by the commissioners, auditors, &c. At the meeting on Tuesday last the Prince was attended by his treasurer and secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Wylde, one of his Royal Highness's equerries.



THE GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

This splendid medal has been presented to Mehemet Ali, Pasha, by a body of British noblemen, merchants, and men of talent, as a token of gratitude for his Highness's generosity in keeping open the Indian overland route, in difficult and perplexing circumstances, in the year 1840, and affording them, as well as at other times, ample protection to the persons of Englishmen. This conduct has not escaped the penetration of Sir Robert Peel; who in Parliament, on the 24th of April last, bore "this public testimony to the liberality

with which the Pasha of Egypt has permitted the transit of intelligence through his territories. (Hear, hear.) Whatever complaints may have existed as to his conduct, he, at least, may naturally have felt the proceedings of this country towards himself as apparently harsh and provoking; but, with truly generous and enlightened feeling, he never allowed this to induce him to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of our communication with India. (Hear, hear.) There may be governments more enlightened and intelligent



than his, but it is hardly possible there could have been manifested greater liberality. (Hear, hear.) I believe," said the right honourable baronet, "his conduct as much marked by wisdom (hear), and just as calculated to promote his advantage as to redound to his credit (hear); but it is not every government which takes so enlightened and liberal a course under such circumstances as those in which he was involved." (Hear, hear.)

The proposal for striking this medal will be found noticed in the third number of our journal, which also contains a fine portrait of Mehemet Ali. The medal has been executed by Mr. A. J. Stothard, medal engraver to the Queen. It has been forwarded, with an address, to the Pasha; and the following has just been received by the honorary secretaries to the subscriptions, Lieutenant Waghorn and Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.:—

Alexandria, April 3rd, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the Viceroy, my master, has received with the most lively satisfaction the medal and address which you have been requested to present to him in the name of many distinguished Englishmen.

His Highness could not fail to be extremely sensible of the expression of sentiments which assure him that, in the heart of the great British nation, the constant aim of his efforts is not misunderstood, and that there exists a proper appreciation of the difficulties he has overcome to give a new development to those commercial transactions of which Egypt is the object, to extend the channels of European trade, and to restore to it the important route of the Red Sea, which a long period of barbarism had closed. Among the encouragements which have supported him in an enterprise so laborious, the Viceroy feels flattered in reckoning the opinions of the influential Englishmen who have voted him this medal and address.

I am happy, gentlemen, on my part, that his Highness, in commanding me to be the interpreter to you and your honourable colleagues of his gratitude and goodwill, furnishes an opportunity for me to offer you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

BOGHOS YOUSSEUFF.

IRELAND.

The stated weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday last at the Corn Exchange. The room and all the avenues leading to it were crowded to excess, and considerable excitement prevailed. At two o'clock the chair was taken by Captain Seaver, and up till six o'clock the time of the meeting was occupied with the receipt of the repeal rent, which amounted to nearly £700, and which was denominated by Mr. O'Connell the Wellington and Peel contribution. The meeting at its close adjourned until next day.

The Duke of Sussex's library—of which we gave an authentic and highly interesting description in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 6th—is forthwith to be disposed of. It is stipulated in the will that it shall be in the first instance offered to the British Museum; and that, in the event of such national establishment declining to purchase, it shall be sold in such manner as the executors may direct. Messrs. Evans have been called in to value it. The library, it appears, consists of upwards of 45,000 volumes, most of them in excellent condition, independently of MSS., consisting of early copies of different portions of the Holy Scriptures.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The velocity of Wheatstone's messenger has reached a maximum which can safely be said of but few human things, and we ought to be satisfied, as we know that the speed is about 120,000 miles per second—that, therefore, a message could go to Bristol or Birmingham in 1-1400th of a second, or round the globe, if wires could be laid for its travelling upon, in one-sixth of a second. The messages upon the Blackwall Railway, upon part of the Great Western Railway, and some other railways, are carried at this extraordinary rate. The bells in the House of Commons are rung by it, and its uses are extending.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, May 16, 1843.—A few days since we had a most interesting debate in the Chamber of Peers on that question of great importance, "religious toleration," resulting from several petitions presented by Protestant ministers and Protestant congregations. The petitioners complain that in several parts of France not only their houses of worship have been closed, but the pastors and members of the Reformed Church have been persecuted by the authorities.

The sugar bill now before the Chamber of Deputies gives much uneasiness to the ministers, and the portefeuille intriguers are again at work; indeed I am most credibly informed that the Château is no stranger to a report industriously circulated, that a reconciliation had taken place between Count Montavat, the most intimate friend of Louis Philippe, and M. Thiers, and that there is a great probability that ere long he will take office. On the other hand the friends of M. Guizot are far from being idle; they state that such is the close intimacy between France and Austria, that immediately after the session of Parliament Prince Metternich and M. Guizot are to have an interview on the banks of the Rhine.

In my last I noticed the unfavourable state of our trade. I am this week confirmed in what I advanced by an influential journal, which observes—"Our merchants at the different ports complain more than ever of the stagnation which reigns in all commercial transactions. Instead of our relations extending they diminish; our warehouses are choked with merchandise, and few sales can be effected. No speculations are undertaken, no employment for capital; in short, a complete stagnation."

To this distressing state of affairs must be added the inundations in different parts of the country. The present overflowing of the Garonne, although of less importance than those in the months of January, February, and March last, has still, within the last fortnight, destroyed all the hay, laid the corn under water, and created such an injury to the hemp as may be very prejudicial to the plant. So that, what with the stagnation in trade, the inundations, the frost-bitten wines, and the sugar disputed, I am afraid 1843 will carry with it serious commotions in our commercial world.

Several new operas are in repetition at the Opera Comique, the music by Thomas, Boieldieu, Boisselot, de Flotow, Thys, and Vogel, but chiefly of one act; indeed no opera of any great merit has been produced this season, nor do I hear of any being on the *tapis*. In the Grand Opera the repetition runs changes with "La Juive," "Les Huguenots," "Charles VI.," and "Guillaume Tell." The Grand Opera is greatly fallen in public favour; the receipts of the last week have been bad, very bad—"La Juive" only produced £120; "Guillaume Tell" is the only opera which draws, and then only when Barroliet plays "Guillaume Tell" and Duprez *Arnold*. Poor Duprez has lost his lawsuit with the director of the Opera, and is compelled to play the inferior character of the *Dauphin* in "Charles VI." Duprez is doomed to misfortune, and you will not have the pleasure of hearing him this season, he having received the following letter from Mr. Bunn (translated from the French):—

"Covent-garden Theatre, May 1, 1843.
My dear sir,—I have received your letter and hasten to reply to it. On all occasions you have acted so nobly towards me that I would state to you without any reserve my situation. Such clouds hang over our theatres, excepting the Italian Opera, where fashion dominates more than good taste, that I do not believe that any *spectacle* would be sufficiently attractive to repay the expenses. Our celebrated bass, Staudigl, and Madame Ronzi, not being able last Friday, in the opera of "Norma," to produce more than £64. I came to the resolution to close the season, and the house is now shut. I, however, still am in hopes, at a future period, of being able to play "Guillaume Tell"; but, as you tell me that important offers have been made to you, I cannot expect that you will refuse them and run the risks I have just noticed. I should have been proud to have presented to my countrymen such an artist as yourself, but I can only bear witness to your noble conduct, an English audience knowing not what it has lost, and what your presence would have been to it; as regards myself I am afflicted to the highest degree. I am, &c.,
A. BUNN."

There is some difficulty in bringing out the new ballet, "Le Peri," which we were promised, was to rival with "Giselle." Carlotta Grisi has the principal character. In the Opera Comique a new one-act opera has been performed, called "Angélique et Midor," the music by Thomas, the libretto by Sauvage. The music is light and insignificant, the poem frivolous. The opera of M. Clapisson is spoken well of in the Foyer. Last night the general subject of conversation behind the scenes in the Opera Comique was the talent of a M. Duvernois, who is to appear next week as a first-rate tenor: the general opinion was favourable.

If we are condemned in France to one-act operas, in different parts of the Continent operas of great merit have been produced, and justly appreciated. At Palermo Maestro Peri's "Ester d' Engaddi," a serious opera, in three acts, obtained, in the Ducal Theatre, the most brilliant success. Peri was several times called before the audience. In a few days, in the Royal Theatre of Baden will be brought out the opera of "Medée d'Euripide," the music by Mendelssohn; the translation of the poem is by Kraft, and the scenic part is confided to Louis Tieck, the same who so admirably brought out "Antigone," and other serious operas, last year, at Potsdam. In Madrid and Grenada "Marino Faliero" is the opera in vogue. The Spanish Paganini, Monastico, is the delight and astonishment of all the most *savant* Castilian amateurs. In Vienna the two sisters Melanoillo are creating a great sensation; they have already given three concerts, all bumper; indeed, there is not in Vienna a room sufficiently large to hold all those who apply for tickets to hear those truly wonderful infantine prodigies. We have heard, within the last few days, of the success of a Miss Mabilde at Ghent. Miss Mabilde is in reality the same Miss Flaman, the pupil of Banderall, who turned the heads of our Belgian neighbours last year.

The noble art of sculpture seems to be recovering in France, several large groups are being executed. Amongst others, Baron Bosid has nearly finished a most beautiful piece, representing "History presenting Immortality to all the great men of all countries and all times." This group is intended to be placed on the grand staircase of the museum of Versailles.

The statue of Jeanne d'Arc, about to be placed at Domremy, near Orleans, the place of her birth, is spoken of as a *chef d'œuvre*. The Napoleon mausoleum, after much intrigue, &c., is at length ordered to be brought out as soon as possible.

This being the period of our courses on the turf, it will not be uninteresting to give you the names of our principal breeders of race-horses. They are the Duke of Nemours, the Prince de Beauveau, Count Hédouville, Fasquel, De Normandie, De Perregaux, Eugène Aumont, Rothschild, Achille Pould, Auguste Lupin, Charles Lafitte, Count de Blangy, Viscount de Cay, Labatier, Count de Morny, and Baron de la Roche. Lord Henry Seymour, I am informed, has retired from the turf.

Very few persons were present, on Thursday last, at the races on the Champs de Mars. Four prizes were run for. The Jena prize of 1200 francs, three-year-olds, was easily won by Spark, the property of M. Aumont; the Handicap for 2000 francs was cleverly won by Wieldone, the property of Count Blangy in the Hack Course, for a subscription of 100 francs, was won by Bizarre, belonging to Count Cornelissen: the last run and the most attractive was the Pavilion Prize of 5000 francs, for horses of all ages, which was, after a severe struggle, won by Marengo, the property of M. J. Rivière.

On Sunday the last races for the spring took place on the Champs de Mars; the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier were present. The Military School Prize of 2000 francs, and 150 francs subscription, three-year-olds, was won by Corsair, the property of Mr. Hurst; the Poule, an excellent and profitable run, was won by Governor, the property of Mr. Thomas Carter; the Orleans Prize, for 3000 francs, was won by Nautilus, the property of Count Cambis; and the Hélice Course, for 4000 francs, given by the Jockey Club, with an entry of 300 francs, was cleverly won by Ledger, the property of Mr. Carter; Cattonian, the property of Mr. Stephen Drake, came in second, and Pantalon, the property of Mr. E. Mathews, third.

The Chantilly races (the French Derby) will take place on the 18th, 19th, and 24th of May—those of Versailles on the 4th and 11th of June.

It is said that Boyer, the ex-president of Hayti, is daily expected in Paris; indeed I am informed that sumptuous apartments are preparing for him in the Champs Elysées. Boyer is a large holder of French stock.

Princess Clementine, her illustrious husband, and suite, left Paris last evening for Brest, thence to embark for Lisbon. The King leaves Neuilly next week for Biarritz. His Majesty intends travelling by the Roanne Railroad. Prince Bonaparte, accompanied by his relation, Count Baciocchi, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th. He will only be permitted to remain a few days in France.

I mentioned, in my last, that a Carlist attempt at an insurrection might be daily expected, and have now learned that fourteen Carlist officers having attempted to penetrate into Catalonia by French Cordayenne, effected their purpose, and four were arrested by the French police. You will soon hear of strange events from Catalonia.

A considerable vein of coal and iron mineral has lately been discovered at Robiac, in the department of Gard. A company has already been formed for exploring them.

M. Lamartine has left Paris for his country-seat at Saint Point. The celebrated poet will return to his parliamentary labour in order to oppose the bill for the formation of a Council of State.

A serious quarrel has taken place between M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior and General Jacquemont, the Commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris. The subject of dispute is the dismissal by the Minister of one of the principal officers of the staff of the National Guards.

A military camp for manoeuvres is to be formed this summer at Dessino, near Lyons.

The Minister of War has ordered that furloughs for an indefinite period and to a considerable extent be granted in every regiment of cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer, and wagon train.

Several of the French journals having given as certain the entry of Orléans into Monte Video, the following letter has been addressed to M. le Long, the delegate for that republic, by the American *charge d'affaires*:

"Paris, May 15, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR.—Probably you have seen in *The Courier* of to-day the entry of Orléans into Monte Video. This news is dated the 11th of February. My official despatches are to the 24th, at which date no fears were entertained for the capital.—I am, &c.,

"ELLAUR."

A sturgeon was caught last week at the heights of Saint Dye, in the Loire, weighing 1 cwt., and measuring 6 feet 6 in. in length. Some years since a sturgeon was caught at Châteauneuf, also in the Loire, and is now in the museum of Orleans.

Yesterday the exhibition of paintings and sculpture closed for the season, having been open two months. Let us hope that the exhibition of next year will produce more talent than that lately exhibited.

SPAIN.—Our advices from Madrid extend to the 11th instant, on which day the new President of the Council submitted to the Cortes a *programme* of his Cabinet. The following is a summary of its professions and intentions:—"Respect for the constitution, and a rigorous observance of the rights of the Cortes. Development of the national prosperity, and, as a consequence of such basis, the presentation shortly of a law on Ministerial responsibility, and of another one, whereby an amnesty is to be extended to all political offences posterior to the conclusion of the civil war. No influence to be exercised over the elections. No more state of siege to be proclaimed. A better organization of the national militia to be effected. Order and reforms to be introduced into the finances. The sale of national property to be hastened. A good understanding to be kept up and increased with foreign countries, whilst upholding the dignity of Spain."

Don J. M. Lopez, the President of the Council and Minister of Justice, is deputy of the province of Barcelona. Don M. M. de Aguirre, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was recently the Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, and formerly employed in a diplomatic capacity in London. Don F. Serrano, the new War Minister, is a camp-marshal, deputy of Malaga, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. Don I. Fries, just appointed Minister of the Navy, Commerce, and Colonies, is a senator for Cadiz. Don M. M. Aillon, who has the Finance Department, about which he is said to know very little, is a member of the Court of Accounts, and was writer in the *Eco del Comercio*, with his colleague Don F. Caballero, to whom the Home Department has been given.

Our private letters observe that M. Lopez is but the apparent head of the Cabinet, and that he will prove rather the tool than colleague of M. Cabralero, who is a man of far greater sagacity and consistency, and known for the ultra-liberalism of his political views. Both M. Cortina and M. Olazaga are stated by the *Heraldo* to have refused entering the new administration, though great efforts had been made to obtain their accession.

Although the official *Gazette* represents it as a very trifling occurrence, intelligence had been received from the Havanna of an alarming insurrection having broken out amongst the negroes at Matanzas. They were even said to have destroyed the railroad leading to the port of Cardenas.

The *Constitucional* of Barcelona, of the 9th instant, says—"Our manufacture has just received a blow as unsuspected as it is severe. An ordinance from the directors of the customs authorises the importation of mouselines de laine and linen goods mixed with cotton."

King Otho, who is now trying to saddle the Greek loan on England, France, and Russia, has been met with a direct negative on the part of the allies; also his attempt of making corn-laws for Greece is expected to be defeated.

TURKEY.—We find the following summary of eastern news in the *Malta Times* of the 1st inst.:—"Political affairs appear to have assumed an aspect of perfect tranquillity at Constantinople. The differences between the Porte and Austria have also been arranged in reference to the navigation of the Danube by steamers. The Austrian boats are to have the same privileges as if they were Turkish. The Grand Signor took up his summer residence on the 17th at the imperial palace of Stavros. It is said that M. de Tito is about to succeed M. de Bouteriff as Russian Minister at the Sublime Porte. With respect to Persia the Levant journals differ in the information which they give. One represents Persia as being perfectly tranquil, another as being much agitated by the priests, who are preaching a crusade against the Turks. We need scarcely inform our readers that the latter news is infinitely more probable. There had been another *émeute* at Kerbaliah, in the province of Bagdad, but it had also been put down. The festas of the Greeks and Armenians have been celebrated with great pomp at the Ottoman capital this year, during the Easter. A good deal of pistol firing had been practised, occasioning disorders. In future the Ottoman Government is determined to put a stop to this dangerous practice; but the Greeks, as Turkey decays, are becoming proportionally insolent. We have nothing particular from Egypt or Syria. From Greece (Athens, April 20) we learn that the whole people are occupied with the news of the formation of a conference in London, to examine into the affairs of the Greek Government and kingdom. It appears quite impossible for that country to go on as it is. The remedy now proposed is to give Greece a constitution. At Athens it is reported that Mavrocordato is recalled. Another infamous conspiracy has been attempted to be got up against the Jews at Smyrna. During Easter some blackguard and fanatic Greeks raised the report that the Jews had sacrificed or crucified two Greek infants. An aged Jew was nearly beaten to death by these religious assassins in open day. The police had the greatest difficulty to restore order."—The Devastation, with his lordship the Bishop of Gibraltar on board, left Smyrna for Constantinople on the 15th ult. His lordship the Bishop of Gibraltar consecrated the Protestant Church at Athens on Easter Sunday. The church was crowded with English and Greeks. The *Impartial* of Smyrna, of the 24th, says—"The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar arrived from Athens last Friday on board the Devastation. The next day he consecrated the chapel, and preached a discourse of simple and devout eloquence. The following day he confirmed a considerable number of young persons."

UNITED STATES, &c.—The steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, from Boston and Halifax, after one of the most successful trips which has been performed for months. She brings Boston papers of the 1st inst., New York of the 29th ult., and Halifax of the 3rd inst., in ten days and a half.

The American papers state that a commercial treaty is on the *rapia* between Great Britain and the United States, and two gentlemen, Mr. Duff Green and Mr. G. D. Strong, have arrived by the Britannia, one the bearer of despatches for the American minister in London, Mr. Everett, and the other charged with some diplomatic commission—the visits of both having reference, it is said, to the new negotiations. From the statements given

in the New York papers, it would appear that the treaty is to embrace an international tariff of duties on the produce and manufacture of each country, shipping, and, it is added, an international copyright project. From the recent declaration of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, the settlement of the Oregon territory dispute will, no doubt, form one of the items. The same papers speak of the retirement of Mr. Webster from the cabinet of Washington. Some of them allude to the probability of his coming to England as special minister in connection with the new treaty; others, that he will probably replace Mr. Everett at the court of St. James's; that gentleman being, it is alleged, about to proceed to China as the representative of the United States in the Celestial Empire. The pending negotiations for placing the commerce of both countries on a more equitable footing than it now stands are highly popular on the other side of the water, where the trade with Great Britain has been crippled, and in many articles completely suspended, by the operation of the new American tariff.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has entered on his duties in Canada, and has received numerous congratulatory addresses. Nothing as to his future policy can be gleaned from his replies, which consist of the usual complimentary expression of thanks. He appears as yet to have committed himself to nothing beyond continuing the seat of Government at Kingston. It appears, from the Canadian papers, that from 1792 to the present time Canada has had no less than twenty-two governors—several whose terms of office have averaged two years and three months each. Sir Charles Bagot was preparing to leave. Lord John Hay is at New York, awaiting his arrival, where the Earl of Mulgrave is also sojourning. The act of the Canadian Parliament, admitting United States wheat into the province at a duty of 7½ cents per bushel, and flour at 80 cents per barrel, will come into operation in July—too early a period, judging from the delay which has taken place in the British Parliament with reference to the same measure.

The British consul at Mobile has been embroiled in an affair with a justice of the peace in that city, which ended in the consul, Colonel Fitzgerald, sending him a challenge. The justice, it seems, had discharged a Frenchman, charged with stealing a boat from a British vessel, when the colonel called him "a poor contemptible wretch, afraid to do his duty lest he should lose a few votes!" For this he was fined twenty dollars, which the citizens of Mobile insisted upon paying for him—a proof of the estimation in which he is held, and not very complimentary to the conduct of the party concerned.

Another steamboat explosion recently occurred between New Orleans and St. Louis, which appears to have been less disastrous in its results than the majority of such accidents in America. The number killed was about half a dozen, and a still greater number was maimed.

The accounts from Havanna state that on the 2nd ultimo eighty slaves concerned in the late insurrection were shot, and forty-five severely flogged, for attempting to gain their freedom.

The news from Yucatan gives an account of marches and counter-marches between the Mexican forces and the inhabitants of the province. Nothing, however, had been done; and although it is said that Santa Anna is bending all his energies for the subjugation of the revolted province, he seems to have failed in imparting the feeling with which he is imbued to those engaged in carrying out his instructions. From Texas we learn that Santa Anna has made overtures to the Congress of that country. The celebrated "General" Houston was about to leave Texas, and settle down into his old profession—an attorney, at New Orleans. The "general" has declared that henceforth he will only bear arms in the service of the United States.

The commercial intelligence from the principal cities of the United States is more than usually cheering. At New York the stock market was extremely buoyant, the spring trade brisk, the great rivers all open, and bringing in quantities of produce, and the merchants from the south and west at present making their purchases in that city, dealing principally in cash, and but little on credit. The government and state stocks, under this encouraging aspect, had risen considerably, and many a one in business had felt the change. The rates for specie had advanced so high as to put an end to its importation. The exchange on London was 106½ to 107½; Havre, 5f. 32c., 5f. 32c.; Amsterdam, 39 a 39½; and Hamburg, 7½ a 7½.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, 10th January, 1843.—By an act of the local legislative council this place has been declared to be a city. Sydney is now divided into six wards, called Gipp's, Bourke's, Brisbane, Macquarie, Cook's, and Philip's wards. The city may now contain altogether about 32,000 inhabitants. It has its mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, town-clerk, and citizens. Sydney has now also its lord mayor's day on the 9th of November, but sadly to the mortification of the little girls and boys without the procession of the large gilt coach, the men in armour, the fool, and the rest of the annual London pageant. During the last few months commercial affairs have partially recovered from the extreme depression which had existed for nearly two years, arising from the wild speculations of parties in England overloading this limited market with all kinds of goods. Importers and consignees no longer realize the immense profits of former years, but our dealers and shopkeepers, by not overstocking themselves and by judicious purchases, are now enabled to retail many articles nearly as cheap as they can be bought in the shops in England. The agricultural interests of this colony is a subject of vital importance; present prospects are far from discouraging, especially to those settlers who reside upon their estates, and entirely devote themselves to the various branches of an agricultural life. It is now clearly ascertained that nothing short of some capital, judicious management, strict economy, and real hard work, will suffice to convert uncultivated land into a remunerating investment. The increased production of wool of fine quality, suitable to the wants of the mother country, should never be lost sight of.

SYDNEY.—The Columbian, Captain Wakem, from Sydney, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night, making the passage in 105 days. By this arrival we have Sydney papers to the 2d of February, and New Zealand to the 11th of January. We do not find any political news of importance from either colony. At the former, commercial matters appear to be in a very bad state.

At Sydney, the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the colony was celebrated with great pomp on the 26th; the weather was remarkably fine, and the whole proceedings of dinners, regattas, and other joyous demonstrations passed off with the greatest satisfaction.

The Anne Gale sailed for London on the 16th, with wool and passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Flower and two children, Dr. Bowe, R.N., Captain Gibbs, R.N., and Mr. Frost.

The barque Cheverell, Captain Harvey, cleared on the 27th for London, and has passengers—Dr. Sullivan, Mrs. Stanley and child, Lieut. Robinson, R.N., Mr. Bedwick, and Mr. Marshall.

Her Majesty's ship Favourite, 18 guns, Captain Sullivan, arrived at Sydney on the 26th—from Tahiti on the 11th of December.

The Statesman and Victoria, from Liverpool for Sydney, both overdue, had not reached that port on the day the Columbian sailed homeward.

The Columbian brings passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Little, and Mr. Birningth.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold confirmations at Canterbury on the 26th and 27th of the ensuing month.

The Bishop of Oxford intends to hold confirmations throughout the northern deaneries of his diocese on the 12th of the ensuing month and four following days.

The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, fifth son of Earl Grey, Vicar of Wooler, has been appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the vacant rectory of Wolsingham.

CLERICAL PREFERMENTS.—The Bishop of Durham has presented his son, the Rev. H. J. Maltby, M.A., vicar of Eglingham, Northumberland, to the valuable rectory of Egglestone, near Stockton-on-Tees, vacant by the decease of the Rev. John Brewster, M.A. The vicarage of Eglingham devolves, pursuant to recent ecclesiastical arrangements in the diocese, upon the newly created Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Rev. Mr. Bigge. The Venerable the Archdeacon Craven has nominated the Rev. Joseph Birch, M.A., vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, to the perpetual curacy of Brighouse, Yorkshire. The vicarage of Bywell St. Andrew has been offered by Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., to the Rev. J. S. Jaques, incumbent of Allendale, and the incumbency of Allendale has been offered, by the same patron, to the Rev. John Rawes, B.A., curate of Bywell St. Andrew. The Rev. Charles Wilson, of Dallam Tower, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the living of Heysham, near Lancaster. The Rev. Thomas Massey has been appointed to the curacy of St. James's Church, Manchester. The Rev. H. King, B.A., of Jesus College, to the vicarage of Kirby Stephen, Westmorland; value £350. The Rev. Nicholas Mortimer Manley, M.A., of St. John's College, to the curacy of Stibbard, Norfolk. The Rev. W. Stoddart, M.A., of Christ's College, to be one of the rural deans within the archdeaconry of Derby. The Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., of St. John's College, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Hill.

OXFORD.—Important alterations are to be made in some of the colleges in this university. Balliol is to undergo thorough repair, the direction of which was entrusted to Mr. Pugin, the celebrated Catholic architect. The master of the college objected to the employment of this gentleman, and Mr. Pugin's engagement is, consequently, broken off. St. John's and All Souls Colleges will also receive decorations during the course of the summer; and some new buildings are to be added to University College. The dirt, which has been accumulating for many years, covers many beautiful specimens of art in the respective colleges, the existence of which is scarcely known.

CAMBRIDGE.—DEATH OF THE MASTER OF SYDNEY COLLEGE.—The Rev. William Chafy, D.D., died at the College-lodge on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For a long time previous the rev. master had been in a declining state of health. In addition to his university standing and dignity, he was also chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty. He was elected in 1813 to the mastership of his college, and had consequently held his high office thirty years. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1818, and afterwards in 1829. By universal report the late master died very wealthy, and he is succeeded in his estates by his son, Mr. W. L. Chafy, who is married to a daughter of the Bishop of Cork. The mastership is by election of the fellows; and it is very generally understood that it will be succeeded to by Mr. Phelps, the tutor of the college, and one of the most popular men in the university.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in the morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell preached the sermon from the 1st of Corinthians, and the 23rd and 24th verses. The service of the day was read by the Dean of Hereford, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

MONDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, went in the forenoon to the rehearsal at the Hanover-square Rooms.

TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson and Colonel Wyld, presided during the morning at a meeting at the office of the Duke of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness, attended by his suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards, at two o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, had previously arrived at St. James's Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at the Palace, and were also present at the levee.

The levee was numerously attended. Prince Albert was attended by the great officers of state.

Numerous presentations to his Royal Highness took place in the foreign diplomatic circle.

In the general circle the following are a few of the presentations to his Royal Highness which took place:—Viscount Ponsonby, on his return from his embassy at Constantinople, by the Earl of Aberdeen; the Duke of Montrose, on his appointment as Lord-lieutenant of Stirlingshire; Lord Morpeth, on his return from abroad; the Attorney-General of Ireland, by Lord Eliot.



THE CONSERVATORY AT CHISWICK GARDENS.

EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first or spring show of fruits, flowers, &c. for the present year took place on Saturday, at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick. Throughout the day the avenue by which the gardens are approached from the high road at Turnham-green was crowded with carriages; and the effect on entering the gardens crowded as they were, was, too, very refreshing, the noiseless foot, falls being a welcome relief to the clatter of carriage wheels. Since last season the piece of water nearly facing the council-room has been filled in. Our first engraving has been sketched from the east end of the splendid conservatory, which is 184 feet long, 25 feet high, and about 30 feet wide: within is an atmosphere of delicious perfume, which attracted crowds of promenaders.

The third engraving shows the interior of the principal or iron tent, with the mode of exhibiting the flowers.

This tent, by the way, is of beautiful construction; the framework of the roof and the supporting columns are of metal-work; the covering is of fine canvas, prepared with Burnet's preservative, and the edges are scolloped and bound with bright red; and when crowded with company in elegant morning dress, the effect was truly delightful.

The exhibition was attended by several thousand people of rank and fashion, and by the admirers of horticultural produce. The arrangements for the *fête* were very good; the marques and the stands for the flowers and plants placed beneath them were arranged in an improved manner. There was plenty of room for all the company, and no crowding of the specimens, so as to conceal or neutralize their beauties. The pelargoniums were very splendid, and so were the collections of Cape heaths and orchidaceous plants. The roses were not of the first class; indeed, it was not considered by the judges who awarded the prizes that any collection of roses was entitled to a gold medal. The fruits were very superb, more particularly the strawberries and grapes.

The general appearance of the gardens was very beautiful, and showed to what perfection horticulture has been brought in this country by the industry, enterprise, and scientific knowledge of late years applied to its pursuit. The trees were in the most healthy state of vegetation, and the turf was as fresh and green as the utmost efforts of art, combined with the benignity of nature, could produce. The promenade was, as on former occasions, rendered more agreeable by the music of the bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the band of the Horse Guards (Blue). Some very delightful pieces of concerted music were executed. The Duchess of Gloucester was the only member of the royal family who honoured the gardens with her presence; there were, however, present a vast number of the nobility and aristocracy. The following is the award of the gold and larger silver medals: the smaller medals and the certificates were very numerous, but not of sufficient importance to be specifically set forth:—

Pelargoniums.—Gold Banksian medal, Mr. Beck; large silver, Mr. E. Bell; Nurserymen's silver gilt, Mr. Catleugh; Nurserymen's large silver, Mr. Gaines.

Herbaceous Calceolarias.—Large silver, Mr. G. Stanley, gardener to Mr. H. Berens.

Shrubby Calceolarias.—Large silver, Mr. Beck.

Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 40.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; gold Banksian, Mr. J. Frazer.

In collections of 20.—Gold Banksian, Mr. J. Green; silver gilt, Mr. Hunt.

Distinct Species.—Silver gilt, Mr. Bruce; large silver, Mr. Pawley.

Stove or Greenhouse Climbers.—Gold Banksian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; silver gilt, Mr. G. Clarke, gardener to Mr. N. Smith.

Single new or rare ornamental Plants.—Silver gilt, Messrs. Goode, Gardner, and Lamb; large silver, Messrs. Lucombe and Co., and Veitch and Co.

Miscellaneous Fruit.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston; gold Banksian, Mr. Bruin, gardener to Mr. Gunter.

Grapes.—Silver gilt, Mr. J. Dodds, gardener to Sir G. Warrender; large silver, Mr. E. Davis, gardener to Mr. A. Smith.

Pineapples.—Silver gilt, Mr. R. Braid, gardener to Mr. H. Perkins; large silver, Mr. J. Burr, gardener to Mr. H. Preston; Market Gardeners' large silver, Mr. Davis.

Cape Heath (20 varieties).—Gold Banksian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence.

Other species.—Silver gilt, Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trail.

Greenhouse Azaleas.—Gold Banksian, Mr. Green; silver gilt, Mr. Falconer; large silver, Mr. Smith.

Roses in Pots (25).—Silver gilt, Mr. Milne; large silver, Mr. Beck; Nurserymen's silver gilt, Mr. Lane; large silver, Mr. Catleugh.

Exotic Orchidaceæ.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Goode; gold Banksian, Mr. Mylan.

Single Specimens.—Silver gilt, Mr. G. Barker; large silver, Mr. Gunner, gardener to Sir G. Baring.

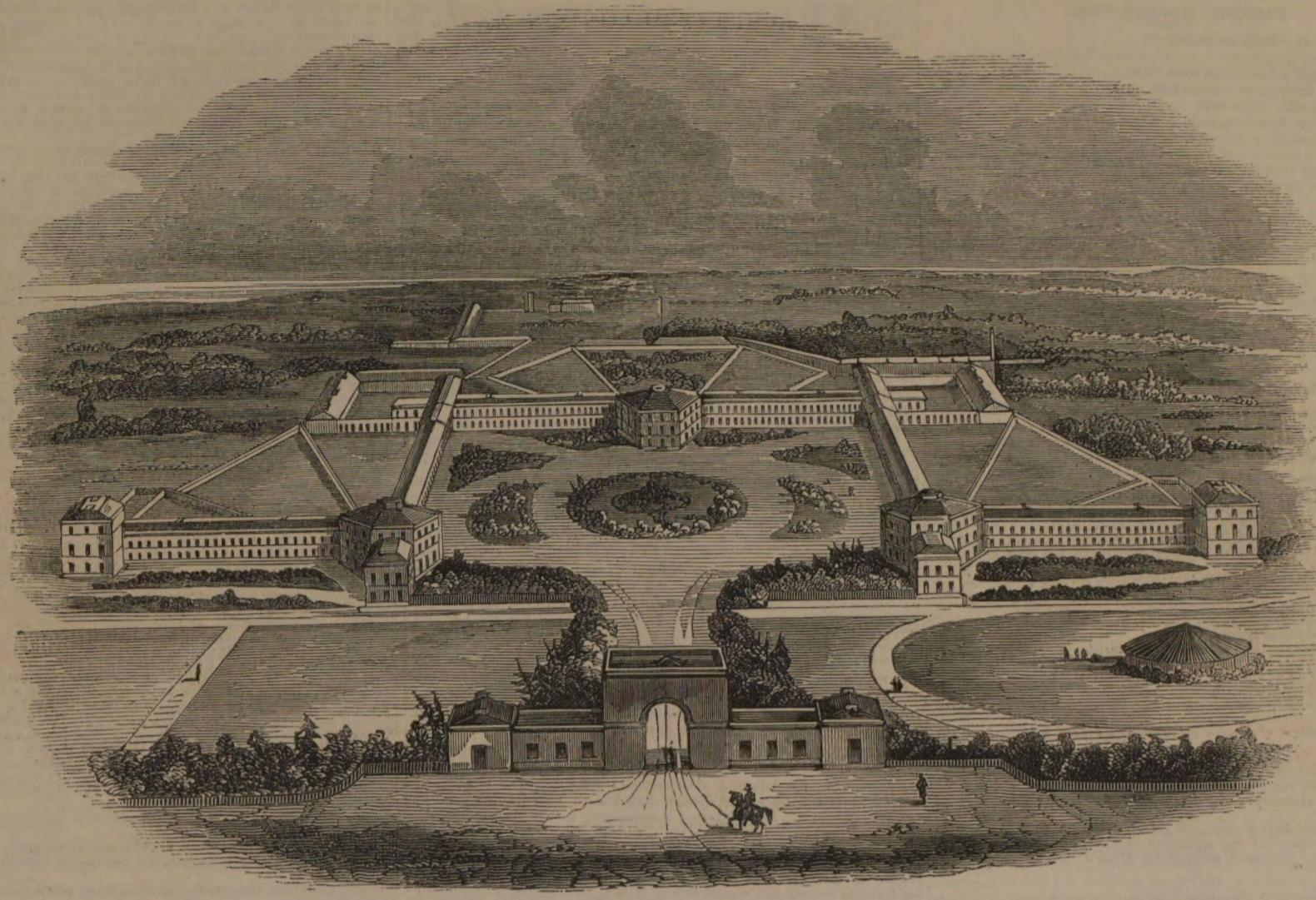
Miscellaneous Subjects.—Large silver, Mr. Harding, gardener to Mr. J. Jarratt, and Mr. Lucombe.



MEDAL.



THE IRON TENT.—EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.



THE HANWELL ASYLUM.

FANCY FAIR AT HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A bazaar, or sale of fancy work manufactured by patients of the Hanwell Asylum, was held on Wednesday, within one of the wards of the hospital. Its projectors had a twofold object in view. The first was to afford the public an opportunity of seeing the asylum, and to impress upon them by the works exhibited, and the general arrangements of the place, how greatly the condition of the insane may be ameliorated, and their faculties rendered useful by kind care and judicious treatment. The second intention of the meeting was to obtain the aid of the visitors to the admirable charity for the relief of convalescent patients known as the "Queen Adelaide Fund." Unfortunately, the day turned out very wet, and the *fête* was shorn of many of its attractions. Notwithstanding, however, this circumstance, several hundred persons visited the asylum during the day. For a short period the sun shed its enlivening rays upon the asylum, and a number of elegantly-dressed ladies were seen promenading the grounds in various directions. The band of the 18th Light Dragoons was stationed on the lawn immediately facing the front entrance to the asylum, and during the day performed many select pieces of music. The wards of the institution, in which, owing to the wet weather, the bazaar was held, were festooned with wreaths of laurels intermingled with lilacs. With one or two exceptions, no patients were permitted to be seen within the wards. A number of male and female lunatics were, however, perambulating the most unfrequented parts of the ground under the surveillance of keepers. The bazaar during the greater portion of the day was crowded with visitors. The articles exhibited for sale were the *bond fide* productions of the patients, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the company. Mr. Serjeant Adams, the chairman of the visiting justices, and Mr. Pownall, were extremely kind and attentive to the visitors, pointing out to them everything that was worthy of observation. In the evening, after the stalls had been cleared, about two hundred of the female patients were regaled with tea and cake in the ornamented wards, and passed apparently a pleasant hour in singing and other recreations. It was anticipated that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who is the patroness of the *Adelaide Fund*, would have paid the asylum a visit; but we learn that, being unable to do so, her Majesty, with that kind feeling by which she is ever actuated, forwarded the sum of £20 to the venerable widow of the founder of the fund, Mrs. Clitherow, of Boston House, New Brentford, by whom it was expended at the sales.

Judging this to be a fit occasion to introduce our readers to the internal economy of this establishment, we inspected the whole a few days previous to the above *fête*, as well as on that occasion; and we trust the result of our visit will be acceptable. For facility of access, and some interesting facts, we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Davy, one of the medical officers of the institution.

The asylum and its appurtenances occupy upwards of 53 acres, on the upper side of the picturesque valley of the Brent, immediately to the left of the Uxbridge-road, and within a short distance of the stupendous Wharncliffe viaduct and Hanwell station of the Great Western Railway. The entrance to the asylum premises is beneath a lofty archway, of bold design, flanked by a lodge, counting-house, &c. We proceeded through the shrubberies, nearly four acres in extent; to the left lies the large western, or female airing ground, with a summer-house; and to the right the large eastern, or male airing ground, with a bowling-green. In the former several patients were enjoying recreation and exercise; we learned that this salutary freedom is seldom abused, for it rarely happens that a plant or shrub is wilfully injured. This ground has lately been given up to the patients, and the levelling and laying out of the two divisions occupied many of the male patients for a considerable period; and the cheerful aspect of the front of the asylum has been very much increased by this alteration.

Our engraving, or bird's-eye view, conveys an accurate idea of the form and arrangement of nearly the entire buildings. They occupy three sides of a large space, nearly a quadrangle; and they have lately been enlarged by the addition of wings. The structure is of brick, and simple in plan; the only attempt at ornament being in three octagonal towers: the central tower is occupied by Dr. Connolly, the resident physician, and by the matron. It may be sufficient to state that the western wing is occupied by female, and the eastern wing by male patients, classified in wards, according to the extent of their affliction. In the centre tower ward is the bazaar-room, wherein articles of fancy work, made by the better class of female patients, are exposed for sale; the produce being expended in the purchase of small articles, contributing to the comfort of the female patients, but which are not strictly within the expenses payable out of the county rate. In this wing, also, is the chapel, wherein morning and evening prayers are daily read; and on Sundays Divine service is performed, the congrega-

tion usually amounting to upwards of 300 patients. The organ was purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of fancy work made by the patients; and on Thursday evenings a performance of sacred music takes place in the chapel, at which from 100 to 300 patients are present. In both wings we were much struck with the system of prevention carried out by means too numerous to detail; among them are the large mattresses and padded rooms used for epileptic patients who fall out of bed; these rooms are also used for the temporary seclusion of patients while labouring under maniacal paroxysms. We saw several of the female patients employed in the wash-house, drying-room, laundry, and store-room, with sane superintendents and assistants; and it was extremely difficult to distinguish the former from the latter: amongst all reigned the utmost order and quiet. It was a bright sunny morning, and few male patients were in the wards: they were amusing themselves after their own taste—some with newspapers and cheap periodical publications, others with draughts or cards, and a party were playing at cribbage with high proficiency. Another might be seen poring over minute calculations; and we were surprised to learn that the figures of more than one patient were invariably correct, though when he explained their import his statements were a strange jumble of fact and fiction. On the walls of the department wherein we saw this calculator hung two large kites, and these, with a bagatelle-board on the table, reminded us that the amusements of boyhood are encouraged by the humane treatment evident, too, at every step throughout the establishment.

so that coal-barges are unloaded on the premises. From the canal the establishment is at present supplied with water at a heavy annual cost; but an Artesian well, 260 feet deep, has been just bored on the premises, at an expense of £8,000.

The arrangements of the airing courts will be best understood by reference to the engraving. One of these courts, on the male side, has been principally planted, and is entirely kept in order by a patient, who is a gardener, and its appearance is superior to that of the rest.

Those who have had the most frequent opportunities of seeing the insane in the barren and dismal courts and yards usually allotted to them for exercise in asylums, a few years ago, can best appreciate the advantage of the present arrangements. The inducement offered by them to the listless and melancholic, to walk out of doors, is found to be in itself a valuable effect of these changes. To some of them, the large rocking-horses, so constructed that five persons can ride safely on each at one time, and one or two of which are supplied to each airing court, offer the means of amusement, exercise, and, it may almost be said, of an alleviation of their malady; some of the patients evidently forgetting their troubles and irritations when taking this kind of exercise, and some being rocked thus to sleep. Under the large shades erected to screen them from the sun, some of the male patients are generally to be seen sitting, reading newspapers, or smoking and conversing. The female patients often take their needle-work out, and thus enjoy the open air and the shade without being unoccupied.

Far is it from our wish to indulge any morbid curiosity as to the habits of the inmates of this asylum; but we could not refrain copying the following lines from the wall of one of the patients' sleeping apartments:—

"Behold!
No gloomy cell, where sullen madness pines,
In chains and woe, where no glad sunlight shines;
But here kind sympathy for fallen reason reigns,
Our rule is gentleness, not force or galling chains."

These lines literally bespeak the excellent system pursued at the Hanwell Asylum. They were written by a patient of considerable intellectual attainments, but not the occupant of the sleeping-room; he is a pet lunatic, who attracted much attention at the *fête* on Wednesday: he was dressed in a mixed costume, crowned with a motley cap, bedizened with various-coloured ribands. This patient has been confined in the hospital for a period of twelve years. He is most loquacious and full of fun. He tells the story of his life with evident self-complacency. His name is William Rayner. For a number of years he was the harlequin, and his wife the columbine, at Covent-garden Theatre. He commenced his career in the character of Punch. After the death of his wife he, to use his own phraseology, "took to fretting," and was brought to Hanwell. His long residence within this establishment, and his constant association with lunatics, have not in the slightest degree affected his animal spirits. On the faintest hint he is prepared to cut his capers o'er again, and to show what he could do in early life to amuse the "quality" on the boards of Covent-garden Theatre. "Supposing," said he, addressing himself to the company who surrounded him, "this to be the green curtain; it rises. I advance to the footlights and make a bow to the curtain; it rises. I then go so (cutting a most ludicrous caper), and then so" (attempting a most insane *pirouette*), at the conclusion of which he bursts out into a most immoderate fit of laughter, making the ward ring again with its merry peal.

His chamber is, as the *Times* states, a perfect *bijou*; the walls are nearly covered with coloured prints, and around, on shelves, are stuffed birds, shells, and novelties, set out with extraordinary regularity, the disturbance of which would greatly irritate the owner.

We had almost forgot to mention the burial-ground, on the south side of the garden, wherein all patients, not removed by their friends or parishes, are buried; and here lies the individual who planned the asylum, and eventually became one of its inmates!

The number of patients at present in the asylum is 566 females and 412 males; total, 978.

On the opposite side of the Wharncliffe Viaduct, and a short distance from it, the church represented in the annexed engraving has just been erected for the parish of Hanwell, from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens. The old church was a plain brick building of the most ordinary character, erected about forty years since, and was very insufficient for the uses of the parish. The new structure is in the early English style, with a tower and spire; the material is chiefly flint and stone, which presents rather an agreeable variety of tints. It is hoped that a chancel will eventually be added, which will greatly add to the completeness and proportion of the building; but was omitted in the first instance on account of the funds being very limited, and the extent of the burial-ground being such as to render any considerable encroachment objectionable.



HANWELL CHURCH.

Meanwhile the system of employment is not forgotten; in the kitchen and sculleries, all at work were patients, except the cook, two kitchen-maids, and a dairy-maid; and these offices were models of cleanliness and order, such as we rarely see equalled. The kitchen is lofty and large, and well appointed, and some patients were here making bread. In the courtyard patients were also employed in the coir and upholstery room, the steward's store-room, the brewhouse, and bakehouse; in two large rooms several tailors and shoemakers were busily at work, and their methodical industry was surprising, the only deviation being in one of the *schneiders* explaining with archness and wrath the origin of the saying, "nine tailors make a man," much to the edification of one of the visiting party. In the steward's store-room are shown the dresses and other contrivances which have been introduced into the asylum in lieu of mechanical restraint.

We likewise saw patients employed in the garden, the farm-yard, carpenters' and smiths' shops. The coal-wharf has a basin communicating with the Grand Junction Canal in the rear of the grounds.—

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 21.—Rogation Sunday.

MONDAY, 22.—

TUESDAY, 23.—Princess Sophia born, 1773.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

THURSDAY, 25.—Holy Thursday.

FRIDAY, 26.—Dr. Paley died, 1805.

SATURDAY, 27.—Calvin died, 1564.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 19.

Morning..... 27 minutes after 5 | Evening 52 minutes after 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An engraving and description of the opposition at St. Paul's School shall appear next week.
 "Gilem."—The subject has no particular interest at present.
 "Delta."—A bill is not legal unless drawn upon stamped paper. 2. We do not know.
 "An Irish Subscriber."—A Portrait of O'Connell has already appeared in No. 22. Thanks for his contribution.
 "G. H. T."—We do not recollect receiving the poetry.
 "Alpha."—Consult a respectable solicitor.
 "J. M."—Cockermouth.—If the sketch and description are sent they shall be inserted.
 "W. G. C."—Essex-street.—Thanks for the suggestion.
 "J. T. S."—The Isleworth National School shall appear in a fortnight.
 "J. R. N."—We cannot decide unless a description is forwarded.
 "E. S."—The lady takes the title from her husband, but not the husband from the wife.
 "F. M."—Thanks for the sketch from Calcutta. We are always glad to receive sketches from our Oriental subscribers.
 "Anne."—No situation of the kind referred to can be obtained without great interest.
 "T. R. D."—The son of Sir I. M. Brunel.
 "A Subcriber," West Bromwich, should specify the subject sent.
 "I say."—Thanks.
 "A Member of Parliament."—The suggestion shall not be lost sight of.
 "Duns Scotus" will oblige us by sending a sketch of the procession. We shall have a drawing of the General Assembly.
 "R."—The second volume begins with No. 36.
 "J. H. D."—Lord Boyne is alive.
 "L. M." should read the last number of our journal. See page 324, middle column.
 "N. N." should apply at the office of the Morning Herald.
 "J. R. S." should apply to a respectable banker.
 "G. G." will oblige us by sending a sketch and particulars of the proposed school.
 "H. G."—Engravings of several large steamers have appeared in our journal.
 "C. D."—Thanks for some valuable suggestions.
 "M. G."—Poullon-le-Fylde.—Consult Dodd's "Parliamentary Companion."
 "J. P. B."—New-inn Buildings.—We have before expressed our opinion of the absurdity of Mesmerism, though we have been almost mesmerized by the perusal.
 "F. E."—We cannot further enter into Mr. Henson's miscalculations.
 "Unclaimed Dividends."—"M. H." is thanked for the information that "J. B." may find a list of unclaimed dividends in Mann's "Yorkshire and Lancashire Almanack."
 "C. T. F." is liable.
 "A Rower's" request shall, if possible, be attended to next week.
 "T. D."—Chichester.—We cannot find room for the local news offered.
 "X. Y. Z."—Certainly not.
 "Two Friends."—Mr. Pettigrew, who furnished the excellent account of the late Duke of Sussex's library, is the lecturer on Egyptian antiquities, &c. The price of Lewis's "Guide" is 5s.
 "R. D."—We entirely agree with him as to the numerous hardships of imprisonment for debt.
 "Pipelay," Belfast.—We think the work referred to, or the requisite information, may be obtained from Mr. Egerton, military bookseller, Charing-cross.
 We are much obliged to a correspondent at Rotherham for correcting the memoir sketch of Sir H. Hardinge in our last number. The gallant soldier's left hand (not arm) has been amputated.
 "Celyn."—We know nothing of the matter.
 "A Frenchman," Oxford.—The Aérostat appears to us as absurd as its predecessor the Ariel.
 "Rural."—We entirely approve of his opinion on the healthy and intellectual amusements of the people, which are uniformly advocated in our paper.
 "Studio" should advertise.
 Inadmissible.—"J. H. K." "E. E." "Mrs. W. M." "Chilcompton."
 "I. E." has our best thank for his good wishes.
 Waterloo Bridge.—The first stone of this bridge, the noblest in the world, was laid October 11th, 1811; and it was opened on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other illustrious personages, and a grand military cavalcade, who all passed over it.
 "Caduceus."—Thanks. "Taking us all in all, he never will look on the like again."
 "B."—Yes, if used.
 "J. G. D."—Apply to the infirmary for information.
 We are requested to state that M. Ponet is the builder of the Governor of Marquesas's Palace.
 "P. P. B."—There is no want of heirs.
 "S. S."—We cannot give the portrait—not of sufficient interest. The late Duke of Sussex was not the first of that title.
 "A Subcriber of your excellent family Paper" will meet with attention.
 CHESS.—"W. W." Glasgow.—Both solutions correct.
 "A Subcriber to six Copies."—Your pawn, on reaching the eighth square, becomes a queen, or any other piece you choose.
 "W. Campton" will see by the solution that his supposition was not correct.
 "Chirurgus" and "G. D." Glasgow, have been received.
 "Breniz."—Because it is more difficult to mate with the pawn.
 Further Chess communications next week.

* No. 48 is reprinted, containing full particulars of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, illustrated by numerous engravings; also drawings of the new Aerial Steam Carriage, with description by Professor Partington, &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"The Stranger in India." By G. W. Johnson, Esq. 2 vols.—"Horology and Astronomy." Part IV.—"Popular Cyclopaedia of Natural Science."—Speech of Lord Ashley, M.P., on the Opium Trade.—"Carstairs' National System of Penmanship."—Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle." 3 vols.—"The Hand-Book to Royal Leamington Spa."—"Bizarre Fables."—"Jest and Earnest."—"Godfrey Malvern." By Thomas Miller.

DEFERRED UNTIL MAY 27th.

Our Anniversary Number, announced to appear this day, is Postponed until next Saturday, at the request of our Artists, in order that the Engravings may be made as perfect as possible, when, positively,

ON MAY 27th,

the First Anniversary of this Journal will be celebrated by

TWO SUPPLEMENTS

TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

in which all that the proprietors have ever promised will be exceeded—while the novelty and beauty of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper. Among the other features of attraction will be the presentation of

A MAY GARLAND,

wreathed into forms of beauty by the first Artists of the time, and entwined around a series of

EXQUISITE ORIGINAL PICTURES

(Separately illustrated with Poems)

of the "spring life" of town and country of the present century and of the olden time. The field, the farm-yard, the cottage, and the village; the court, the drawing-room, the streets, the race-course, and the parks, will fall, *cum multis aliis*, among the gems of literature and art; and to these will be added

A SPENDID ALLEGORY OF THE ANNIVERSARY,

DESIGNED BY HARVEY,

and a number of magnificent subjects connected with the events of the day and with the fine arts generally; the whole forming

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the country upon the defeat of Mr. Cumming Bruce, in his endeavour to render inefficient, and indeed to postpone entirely the benefit of, one of the best and most humane clauses of Lord Ashley's bill of last session, passed for the relief of the population in the colliery districts. It will be in the memory of our readers how terrible and revolting was the exposure of the mine and colliery slavery—how it was confined to no age or sex, or condition of weakness or infirmity—how it was visited upon debilitated men, enfeebled youth, delicate tra-

vailing women, and children of deformed bodies and stunted growth—how it cursed its victims with mental and bodily prostration, and demoralized in character while it decayed in strength—how, in a word, it fixed its loathsome upon the public mind and heart, until the sight of the monster was no longer endurable, until shuddering humanity raised its cry for pity, and an almost unanimous Legislature interfered to put it down. Lord Ashley's spirited conduct in originating the mitigation of that fearful slavery, and, indeed, the destruction of its most hideous forms, won for him—as did his efforts in favour of the factory children—a dear and far-spread fame, and every charitable Christian

and the boon that was bestowed upon the long unhappy labourers with the purest satisfaction and delight. The better feelings of the heart were enlisted and warmed over the subject, and the glow of pleasurable feeling was unalloyed in the breast of every virtuous member of the great community. Nevertheless it was predicted that avarice would yet endeavour to step in with its corrupt influences to weaken the excellence of the measure, and to seek to maintain some of the worst abuses of the former cruel system; and the prophecy which thus foreboded has not proved false. Mr. Cumming Bruce, as the mouthpiece of one section of the owners and workers of mines, has this week attempted to mar one of the most natural and beautiful features of the Ashley Bill—that which enfranchised the female youth of the various districts for ever from their former horrid course of life—horrid as regarded its bodily endurance and its moral wretchedness alike—and forbade that un-

holy prostitution which so largely and lamentably prevailed—of youth and beauty to unnatural toil—of virtue to unnatural licentiousness. Mr. Cumming Bruce sought to virtually abrogate this protecting clause, by deferring its operation for a few years to come, and still permitting unmarried females to hire themselves to the same torturing and afflicting degradation which they were once forced to endure, and of which the exposure had so recently aroused the shame, repugnance, and anger of all professing Christians. It is to the honour of the British House of Commons that we have to record the signal defeat of Mr. Bruce, and the mercenaries and sophists who voted with him, by a majority of 137 to 23—a majority triumphant for the cause of morality and humanity alike.

One of the pet arguments of the "twenty-three" was the casuistical one that young women had a right to labour at that dreadful vocation—or, indeed, at any other—after they had attained the age when reason and reflection are supposed to endow the judgment with a responsibility of its own, and to make them free agents in the social world. So that, were this doctrine admitted, every means might be adopted to lure the poor wretches to follow a dreadful calling, and the words "voluntary engagement" be made available to cover all the sin and tyranny and misery endured under the self-responsibility which they would pre-suppose. As if, in truth and nature, young girls would ever choose of free will any such dreadful alternatives—as if any other plea than that of stern and starving necessity could excuse it, even to themselves. The Times has well treated this part of the subject in reference to its amelioration under the recent law :

The present lack of employment was pressed as aggravating the cruelty of precluding females from their accustomed labour. It must be remembered however, that this fact may be placed in a very different aspect. No means of employment are *annihilated* by the late bill. The same quantity of coal will still be used, and must be still dug out of the pit. But for this work men instead of women must now be employed, as they always ought to have been. What one sex loses the other and the fitter sex gains; the difference being only this, that the coalowner will have to pay higher wages for his labour. It suits the coal masters to parade the number of destitute women who are driven from their most miserable employment. It does not suit their purpose to remember the destitute workmen who have now found a more congenial livelihood by taking their place, still less to recollect that the superfluity of male labour renders their own desire to tax the cheaper sinews of their unhappy countrywomen doubly and trebly inexcusable.

So much for the differences of labour, and the variations of sympathy between those who care for the labourers and those who care for themselves. But even the heartless doctrines of political economy could not justify the arguments of Mr. Cumming Bruce in favour of delay in the operation of Lord Ashley's clause.

We have accomplished our object—the enfranchisement of Scotch and English females from the cruel bondage in which they were held. We have also incurred the dreaded evil—the distress resulting from the displacement of female labour. The females themselves must be, though perhaps slowly, finding for themselves fresh means of support. Their places must be, to some considerable extent, already filled by male labourers. The shock to labour has been given, and matters are now in process of adjustment. We are called upon to retrace our steps—again to disturb the course of labour which would otherwise be now determined—and all for the sake, or at least with the necessary result, of having, at the expiration of the "three, four, or five years" respite, a second edition of the crisis (if crisis it is to be called) which we have now once gone through, and of enabling men who have shown themselves so disgracefully reckless of the well-being of their labourers to evade, almost *ad libitum*, the provisions of the law which was passed to meet their negligence or selfishness. Nor is it consoling to observe, that one of the most obvious modes of such evasion will consist in the substitution of concubinage for marriage among the female labourers.

But, no: English feeling will not respond to such cold-blooded endeavours to mar the beauty of a benevolent act; English charity repudiates the heartlessness of such a proposition; and the Christian spirit of Parliament, exercising a fair and bright wisdom, has crushed the bad ambition of continuing young women in a wretched slavery with a virtuous determination which we are proud to applaud.

On Tuesday last Mr. Hugh Williams, brother of Sir John Kaye Williams, Bart., of South Wales, was married at St. Martin's Church to Miss Williams Wynn, only daughter of the late baronet of that name. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and the bride was given away by her brother. A great number of the nobility were present at the ceremony. On leaving the church the party proceeded to Northumberland-house where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was set out in the principal dining-room; and, half an hour after mid-day, the happy couple left town in a new travelling carriage and four, to proceed by railroad to Compton-Veney, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, to pass the honeymoon at the mansion of Lord Willoughby de Broke, their relative.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—We understand his Majesty, according to present arrangements, is expected to arrive at Kew Palace on the 27th inst. from Germany, and, in accordance with a wish expressed by the King, he will be received as Duke of Cumberland, and not as King of Hanover; and his Majesty will be, consequently, addressed as one of the royal dukes. The Duke of Cambridge will give up the King's mansion at Kew, which his Royal Highness has occupied since his Majesty's accession in 1837. The King, we understand, will give a series of sumptuous banquets during his stay in this country, having engaged the services of a celebrated *chef de cuisine*, lately belonging to the royal household; and it is expected that his Majesty will give away his illustrious niece the Princess Augusta, at her marriage with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Some of his Majesty's domestics, and the service of massive silver plate, have already arrived, and a new town carriage is building for him. The King, who will complete his seventy-second year on the 5th of the ensuing month, is in good health.

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and a number of magnificent subjects connected with the events of the day and with the fine arts generally; the whole forming

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POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Thursday Evening.—The long-threatened disruption of the Church of Scotland has at length taken place; 169 returned members, including *quoad sacra* ministers and elders, have retired from the Assembly, and constituted themselves the Assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church, in Canon Mills Hall. About 300 ministers, not members, who had signed the protest, joined them in the Hall.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute held his levee in the throne-room of the ancient palace of Holyrood.

After a sermon by the late moderator, the Rev. Dr. Welsh, in the High Church, from Romans xiv., verse 5th, last clause—"Let every man be fully persuaded of his own mind," the assembly met in St. Andrew's Church, the galleries of which, and the part of the area appropriated to ministers not members, had been completely crowded two hours previously.

The commissioner having ascended the throne, Dr. Welsh constituted the assembly by prayer, and said: According to our usual practice we should now proceed to make up the roll of the assembly; but in consequence of the jurisdiction and aggression attempted to be exercised over us by the civil courts, and considering that our religious privileges have been interfered with by the civil courts, sanctioned by her Majesty's Government, and by the legislature, and more especially in respect that there has been an infringement in the liberties of our constitution, so that we could not now constitute this court without a violation of the terms of the union between Church and State in this country, as now authoritatively declared, I must protest against our proceeding further; and the reasons that have led me to come to this conclusion are fully set forth in a document which I hold in my hand, and which, with the permission of the assembly, I shall now proceed to read.

Dr. Welsh then read the protest, which set out with a detailed statement of the various reasons which compelled those who adhered to it to secede from the establishment, and concluded by lodging the protest.

Dr. Chalmers, Dr. P. M'Farlane, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Cunningham, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Earle Monteith, and the other protesting members, to the number of 169, consisting chiefly of *quoad sacra* ministers and elders, amidst the cheering and hooting of the galleries.

The assembly thereafter proceeded to elect a moderator, when, after some remarks from one or two members, Principal M'Farlane was declared duly elected, and took the chair.

The clerk then read her Majesty's letter to the assembly.

The Commissioner then rose, and said that he had cheerfully obeyed her Majesty's commands again to represent her person and authority in the General Assembly. It was his instructions to communicate to them the assurance that her Majesty would maintain inviolate the Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland. He did not require to repeat these assurances, since they had so lately had the happiness to hear from her Majesty's own lips that she would observe with scrupulous fidelity the first oath which she took after her accession. Her Majesty's letter spoke her Majesty's desire to secure and to enlarge the usefulness of the Church of Scotland. Her Majesty relied on their loyalty, and he would express an anxious hope that the assembly would answer her Majesty's letter in such a loyal manner as would, under the blessing of God, restore peace to the country. He had to intimate that her Majesty had placed £2000 at their disposal, to be applied for the purposes of Christian education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

The Moderator, after replying to the address of the commissioner, opened the business of the meeting.

Lord Bellhaven moved that the appointment of the committee to draw up a suitable answer to her Majesty's letter should be delayed till to-morrow, which was agreed to.

After appointing the usual committees the assembly adjourned at six o'clock till Friday.

THE FREE ASSEMBLY.

The seceding clergy, having walked four abreast down Hanover-street, Pitt-street, &c., reached the Canon Mills Hall, Tanfield, shortly before four o'clock.

Dr. Welsh, who was supported on his right by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Makellar, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Begg, Sheriff Monteith, &c., and on the left by the Lord Provost, Dr. Patrick M'Farlane, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Thompson, of Perth, Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, M. P., Dr. Keith, of St. Cyrus, Dr. Cunningham, &c., constituted the meeting by prayer.

Dr. Welsh then said: One of the first duties they had to perform, in the circumstances in which they were placed, unquestionably was to constitute themselves by the choice of a moderator; and he felt assured that the eyes of every individual in this assembly—the eyes of the whole church and country—the eyes of all Christendom—were directed to one individual—(cheers)—whom to name is to pronounce his panegyric. The extent of his labours in connection with their present position would justly entitle Dr. Chalmers—(great cheering, waving of hats, and handkerchiefs, &c., the whole audience rising up)—would justly entitle that great man to hold the first place in this meeting. Dr. Welsh concluded by proposing Dr. Chalmers.

Dr. Chalmers was then appointed moderator by acclamation, and, on taking the chair, said, he felt sensibly his own insufficiency for the labours of the office which had been conferred upon him. He undertook it in fear and in weakness, and in much dread.

Dr. Chalmers, having taken the chair, gave out a portion of the 43rd Psalm, which having been sung, he proceeded to read an address of considerable length, and concluded by eloquently imploring the prayers of all who heard him for guidance and support in their future proceedings.

Mr. Pitcairn, of Cockpen, and Dr. Clason, of Edinburgh, were appointed joint clerks. Dr. Macfarlan, of Greenock, was received with loud cheers. He had merely to move that a committee be appointed to consider the best course they could adopt for completing their separation from the establishment, and for demitting their status as parish ministers, and to report as early as possible. (Great cheering.) The motion was agreed to.—Dr. Makellar, of Pencaitland, proposed that the committee lately appointed should also prepare the draft of an address

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN.—A diabolical attempt to assassinate the Rev. Thomas Page, the officiating minister of Christchurch, close to Windsor Great Park, was made a few nights ago. The perpetrators of the outrage remain for the present undiscovered. A few nights ago, as the rev. gentleman and his wife were retiring to rest, and at the moment when Mr. Page had approached the dressing-table, at the window of his bedroom, to extinguish the light, a loaded pistol was discharged at him from the garden, and (from the sound) evidently at but a short distance from the house. Upon examining the window, a large slug was discovered lodged in the woodwork which divided the sashes, and in the direction of the spot where the rev. gentleman was standing. A portion of the glass was broken, and the shattered fragments knocked inwards. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Egham (in which parish the new church is situated) was immediately afterwards convened, for the purpose of taking the circumstance into their serious consideration, and to adopt the necessary measures to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. At the meeting a large sum was subscribed as a reward for the discovery of the assassin.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The contents of the Paris journals of Thursday are as unimportant as they have been for some days past. The debate on the Sugar Bill, which was still proceeding in the Chamber of Deputies, again occupies the larger portion of their columns.

SPAIN.—PARIS, May 19.—Letters of the 16th inst. from Madrid represent the Lopez Cabinet as gaining force, and as supported by Cortina and Olozaga. It has accepted the mediation of France in the difference between Spain and Rome. On the 13th, the minister replied relative to Almaden, that he was not for reaction, but justice; and that the funds were already prepared for the payment of the first semestre of the Three per Centa. There will be an attack on the lease of Almaden; a more serious one will be made on the allocation of its produce to pay future dividends. General Butron succeeds Seoane in Catalonia. Olozaga is preparing the Amnesty Bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MASONIC ON DIT.—His Royal Highness the Prince Albert and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will be initiated into freemasonry on Saturday the 20th inst., in the Royal Alpha Lodge, Kensington Palace, at an especial meeting convened for the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The members composing this committee assembled on Wednesday, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Sir. W. Heathcote, Chairman; J. Hardy, P. Scrope, T. W. Bramston, Lord Ingestre, Lord Howick, Sir. J. M'Taggart. Mr. Kinglake and Mr. Burcham appeared in support of the petition, complaining of the return of Mr. Kelly on the ground of bribery and of treating; and Mr. Austin, Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Hildyard for the sitting member. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, such as the adoption of a resolution relative to the names of the parties bribed, and the parties bribing them, being stated, and the necessity of witnesses being excluded during the investigation, except those under examination, Mr. Kinglake proceeded to open the case of the petitioners, and afterwards called the mayor and town-clerk of Cambridge, for the purpose of authenticating the poll-books, and other documents connected with the election. The Speaker having announced to be at prayers, the committee adjourned. Thursday, the committee were occupied the entire day in hearing witnesses, but nothing of importance had transpired up until the hour of adjournment.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.—At general court of examiners held on Monday last, the following gentlemen obtained their diplomas:—Mr. F. Hetley, Mr. W. Haswell, Mr. Smart, Mr. S. Fenwick, Mr. J. Eddison, Mr. C. Brooking, Mr. W. Clayton, Mr. Barron, Mr. R. Boodle, Mr. H. Watling, Mr. J. Savage, Mr. T. Fletcher, Mr. B. Pinchard, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. F. Rose.

The closing meeting of the Anti-Corn-law conference took place at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, on Tuesday last, when it was resolved to recommend to the League forthwith to commence a registration of the electors of the kingdom, in order to be prepared, at the earliest possible period, to call upon the Queen's advisers, through the constitutional means of a humble memorial to her Majesty, to dissolve the present Parliament, and thus afford to the constituency an opportunity of revising their late division upon the question of the Corn-law. Several members of Parliament addressed the meeting, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Taylor, the chairman, and the conference was declared to be dissolved.

On Tuesday a numerous meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West India colonies was held at the Committee Room, St. James's-street, for the purpose of receiving certain resolutions recommended by the standing committee for the re-constitution of the West India body. Alexander Grant, Esq., was called to the chair. George Saintsbury, Esq., read a series of resolutions, recommending the manner in which the society is to be re-formed, and providing for the election of the committee and other officers, the general meetings, and the rules of the society. On the motion of Charles Cave, Esq., seconded by W. Burge, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Barnet remarked that he hoped the West India body would henceforth be more united. He could not forbear from assuring the meeting that the people of Jamaica had very little confidence in the society, arising from the want of unanimity. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen was elected for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

The general annual meeting of the National Society for promoting the education of the Poor in the Principles of the established Church was held on Wednesday in the central school-rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, supported by a number of other dignitaries of the church and several noblemen. After the examination of the children, whose proficiency elicited the marked approbation of the meeting, and an expression of deep satisfaction on the part of his grace, the Rev. J. Sinclair read the annual report, which on the motion of the Bishop of St. David's, seconded by Lord Radstock, was unanimously adopted.

DOG-STEALING.—We are glad to perceive, by an advertisement which will be found in another column, that the nefarious traffic in dogs, which has been so long suffered to disgrace the metropolis, has at length attracted the attention of several benevolent individuals, who are about to bring the matter before the Legislature, with the view of procuring for the owners of these faithful domestic animals the same protection from stealing as is enjoyed by the proprietors of cows and horses, and every other description of valuable quadruped. The poor dog is frequently subjected to horrible privations by the thief who seeks to make a profit by his crime, either from the great value of the animal, or by working on those feelings which the attachment of man to a faithful companion has induced. It is well known that professional dog-stealers exist to an immense extent throughout the country, but especially in London; and we can see no reason why this description of felony should be treated with greater lenity than any other.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner, in aid of the funds of this hospital, took place yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern, when upwards of 120 gentlemen assembled for the occasion. The chair was occupied by Alderman Copeland, who was supported by Vice-Chancellor Bruce, Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Principal of King's College, and several other gentlemen who are connected with this charitable institution. After the customary toasts, the secretary read the report, which showed a liberal list of subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £1000.

THE WEATHER.—On Wednesday morning about nine o'clock the metropolis was visited by a fog of remarkable density, which was accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. The streets in many parts were for a considerable time overflowing with water, while the darkness was so great that in several shops the gas was lighted. The wind was at the time about south-east. The previous evening, shortly before dusk, there was also a very thick fog down the river.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE STONE PIER AT GREENWICH.—On Tuesday morning last the inhabitants in the vicinity of the stone pier at Greenwich were alarmed by a loud report like the explosion of a piece of artillery—succeeded, within a few seconds, by the announcement that the pier was falling. Several people were on the pier at the time it gave way, and others were on the barge which is moored in front, who were in a state of consternation. From the best examination that can be made, the damage has extended itself to at least three fifths of the entire length, which is 320 feet; and it is in depth, from the bottom of the piles, 80 feet. The crash which created the alarm occurred through the springing of one of the immense piles which are in front of the pier and support the brickwork and masonry, to which they are clasped by bars of iron, let into the stonework. The heavy masses which are on the top of the brickwork, into which the massive iron railings and posts are sunk, have cracked, burst, and sunk in every direction; whilst the greater part of the parade presents most alarming fissures, the stone pavement, &c., having also sunk in curves. The cost of the erection of the pier was about £30,000, and it was only completed about three years ago. It is estimated that the repairs will cost at least half that sum.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER FIRE IN FORMBY-STREET.—This street, it will be remembered, was the focus of the memorable fire which occurred in Liverpool last September. At one o'clock on Saturday morning last the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood discovered a fire on the premises belonging to Messrs. Ashton and Gunn, boat-builders, on the south side of Formby-street, and adjoining the west wall of the fireproof warehouses that were preserved from destruction by the great fire in September last. The intelligence was conveyed with all possible speed to the fire-police station, to Mr. Maxwell, and other gentlemen whose presence was desirable; and Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Quick, and other superintendents, with an adequate force of the fire-police, fire-engines, and water-carts, were quickly on the spot. Mr. Maxwell and several other gentlemen were also in attendance, and rendered all possible assistance. The greatest activity was displayed by all parties, and the utmost exertion employed; but, from the start the fire obtained, and from the nature of the premises, being the smithy, carpenters' shops, &c., surrounded by piles of dry planks, the fire had assumed an alarming appearance, and had nigh completed the destruction of the pre-

misces wherein it originated before the engines could be got effectually into play. The windows and doors were burnt out, the interior partly gutted, and a quantity of wood destroyed, before a sufficiency of water could be obtained. However, some hoses were passed through the dock wall, and planted in the dock with great alacrity, and in a few minutes after the engines got into full play its fury was considerably abated; and by two o'clock there was no longer any fear that it would extend beyond the premises it had first taken possession of, and which were now nearly demolished. The engines, however, were kept vigorously at work for nearly an hour afterwards.

LIVERPOOL.—John Leeming, a clerk in the Liverpool Post-office, remanded since Tuesday evening, under a charge of having stolen letters in the Liverpool Post-office, was again placed at the bar at the public office on Tuesday last. It appears that the prisoner had been a clerk in the Post-office only nine months, and that during the whole of that period he has been in the habit of purloining letters containing bills of exchange, jewellery, money, &c. He has taken accepted bills to a great amount, but it does not appear that he had attempted to negotiate any of them. The cases against the prisoner are numerous; but only four, which are very clear, will be selected as the grounds of indictment. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

MACCLESFIELD.—For some months back a great many of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of Macclesfield and its populous vicinity have been abundantly supplied with fuel from a portion of a subterranean forest, very recently discovered in that locality. Immense quantities of large oak trees are dug up daily; indeed the apparent quantity of timber already discovered is rather singular. A large piece of oak, squared, and otherwise bearing marks of human implements, excites intense curiosity.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT.—We regret to state that a most alarming and fearful outrage took place in the neighbourhood of Manchester, on Tuesday night, at a brick croft belonging to Messrs. Pauling and Hendry, when upwards of 300 armed men—turn-outs—invaded the premises, when they were met by about a dozen watchmen, who were also armed. A deadly conflict ensued, which lasted for a quarter of an hour, the firing on both sides being conducted with the greatest rapidity and precision. Several of the wounded mob have been since arrested; but the dead, if any, were carried clear off.

THE POTTERIES.—The colliers in the employ of Mr. Sparrow, of Longton, and who, it will be recollected, led the way in the turn-out last summer, have again, in consequence of a reduction in their wages of 3d. a day, ceased to work in the pits. A general meeting of the colliers of the neighbourhood was held in the Town-hall of Longton in the beginning of last week, and resolutions expressive of the determination of the men not to resume their employments, unless at the old prices, were unanimously adopted. An appeal was made to the colliers, the potters, and the inhabitants of the Pottery districts generally, for support in their resistance to the proposed reductions, and as far as can be judged from the apparent sympathy excited amongst the great body of the people, this appeal to their liberality will not be made in vain. At the first meeting the men assembled expressed their determination to maintain the public peace, and as far as in them lay, prevent or suppress any violence being committed by the discontented. The second meeting was characterised by a different feeling, many of the parties assembled exhibiting a disposition to carry their end by any means, however violent.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—VISIT OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—On Monday afternoon the inhabitants of the ancient and pleasant little town of Stratford-upon-Avon were not a little surprised by the sudden arrival and hasty visit of the Queen Dowager and her royal suite. Her Majesty, Earl Howe, attendants, and domestics travelled in two carriages-and-four, and arrived at the Old Lion Inn, Stratford, from the Coventry station, shortly before three o'clock. So soon as the report spread through the town that the Queen Dowager was hourly expected the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest ranks, prepared to receive her Majesty with every mark of honour due to her exalted rank and individual worth. On her Majesty entering the town, innumerable flags floated from the most commanding eminences, the church bells rang merry peals, and some hundreds of persons assembled to give the widowed Queen a truly hearty English welcome. After the Queen Dowager had partaken of slight refreshment, her Majesty, accompanied by Earl Howe and other members of her suite, proceeded to view the venerable church, upon which £8000 has recently been expended in repairs, and which contains the remains and tomb of Shakspere, an engraving of which we gave in our 23rd number. Her Majesty was a liberal contributor to the repair fund. A large company was assembled to receive the Queen in the interior of the church, and the organist, during her visit within the sacred edifice, performed several pieces on the organ. The royal party afterwards paid a short visit to the Rev. Mr. Clayton, the rector, and then returned to the Lion Hotel, where they dined and slept. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and part of her suite left Stratford-upon-Avon about 8 o'clock for Ragley, where they arrived shortly before 9. It appears that, for a year or two past, her Majesty, in consequence, it is said, of medical advice, has contemplated, for a short, if not a long period, the occupation of Ragley-hall—for a considerable period of his life the favourite seat of the late Marquis of Hertford, when Lord Yarmouth. Its central situation, magnificent house and grounds, and the luxuriant country by which it is surrounded, combined with its proximity to some of the most delightful summer retreats in the midland districts of England, render Ragley one of the most splendid residences in the country.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—MONDAY, May 15.
(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Rolfe and a special Jury.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL V. CHARLES CANTY AND CO.—The trial of the informations, at the suit of the Customs Department, in connection with the frauds lately discovered, was continued on Monday. The Attorney-General, with Messrs. Jervis and Wilde, appeared for the crown, and Sir T. Wilde, with Messrs. Kelly, Thesiger, Joy, and Atherton, for the defendants. The information in this case charged the defendants, Carty and Co., who are extensive silk importers, carrying on business in Watling-street, with receiving two cases of silk on the 3rd of July, 1840, and three other cases on the 14th of August, 1840, without payment of the full amount of duty. It clearly appeared, from the evidence of the witnesses produced on the part of the crown, that the cases in question were consigned to the defendants, and arrived by the French steamer Phoenix, from Havre. They were landed, in the first instance, at Galley Quay; and after being duly examined by one of the Custom-house officers, were carted to the defendants' premises. The defendants employed as their Custom-house agent a person named Lumley, who had under him a clerk named Hunt, who attended to the Custom-house business, and in whose presence the goods in question were landed, weighed, and valued. It seemed that a practice had for some time existed at the Custom-house of permitting the importers of silk goods to take them from the control of the customs' officers before the duty was actually paid. The goods in question were delivered to the defendants in this way before the amount of the duty was paid, but in a short time afterwards the amount of the estimated duty was actually paid by the defendants. The only question, therefore, was, whether the defendants, in paying the estimated duty, had paid that amount to which the crown was really entitled, or whether, by the connivance and fraud of the revenue officers, the duty had not been estimated at much smaller sum than the defendants were really bound to pay. In order to explain to the jury the precise manner in which it was supposed the alleged fraud had been effected, several witnesses in different departments of the Custom-house were called to prove the course of business in that establishment. Their evidence was generally to the same effect as that given by the witnesses in the case of "The Attorney-General v. Hurel." It appears that the landing waiter has a blue book entrusted to him, the threads of which are secured by a government seal, and each leaf stamped with a government stamp, and in this book, when goods are landed, it is his duty, in the presence of the agents for consigner and consignee, to take an account of the weight, value, and description of the goods so landed, and to return the book nightly to the registrar's office. From the account thus entered the duty is afterwards ascertained, and a warrant made out for the delivery of the goods upon the payment of such duty. The blue books containing the landwaiter's entries, relating to the cases imported by the defendants in July and August, 1840, were produced, and evidence given to show that leaves were substituted for those which the books originally contained, and which original leaves, it was suggested, contained correct entries of the quantities of the goods imported by the defendants. Witnesses acquainted with the silk trade were also examined to prove that they had made experiments as to the quantity of manufactured silk which boxes of certain cubic dimensions contained, according to the usual mode of packing goods of this description. The chief witness was a Custom-house officer named Burnby, who had turned approver. During his evidence the day became so far advanced that Baron Rolfe suggested the propriety of adjourning until next day. The case occupied also the entire of Tuesday, and did not conclude until eight o'clock. At that hour the jury retired (Sir Thomas Wilde having addressed the court for the defence), and, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the crown, estimating the value of the goods at £2000. The penalties to which the defendant is subject will therefore amount to £6000.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A youth, of frank and ingenuous appearance, slender make, dark hair and complexion, who is apparently about 17 years of age, has lately been pursuing an extensive course of deception, especially among clergymen, in London and its neighbourhood. He gives his name as R. M. Loose, and professes to be the nephew of Mr. Foley, of Bristol, with the localities of which city he is evidently acquainted. He tells a plausible story of a quarrel with his uncle, which generally ends in the party applied to consenting to become a mediator; and in the meantime the imposter succeeds in obtaining a small supply of cash for present purposes.

It would appear from several reports of accidents which have reached us from various parts of the country during the past week that tandem-driving is again coming into vogue, and certainly a more dangerous amusement could hardly be revived. Inexperienced persons should be exceedingly cautious in the management of their horses.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was elected president of the Caledonian Asylum, vice his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex deceased.—Baron Mounier expired at Passy on Thursday week, at the age of 58. He was a member of the Chamber of Peers, secretary of Napoleon's private cabinet, and honoured afterwards with the confidence of the Bourbons, who had made him counsellor of state and superintendent of the crown buildings.—Prince Albert has signified his consent to become patron of the Thames regattas, which will in future be held in the month of July at Putney, and continue two days.—Cooper and Richards, the Chartists, were removed from the Queen's Bench prison on Saturday to Stafford Gaol.—The friends and supporters of the London Fever Hospital celebrated their forty-first annual festival on Tuesday with a dinner at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street. A liberal subscription in aid of the funds of the institution was made during the evening.—Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, and is to visit Cambridge, Wisbeach, Norwich, Ipswich, and other places.—Several of the late engine-drivers on the North Midland Railway, who refused to submit to reductions in their wages, have entered into engagements with companies in France.

—Mr. John Wood, of Bradford, mill-owner, has erected and endowed St. James's Church in that town at a cost of £15,000, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary to the Admiralty, at a cost of not much less than £20,000, has erected a church at Wilton.—The *Cologne Gazette* mentions a report that M. Guizot will, during the summer, visit the Rhine, for the purpose of having an interview with Prince Metternich, at one of his estates in that quarter.—It is said that Sir Lucius O'Brien is to be lieutenant of Clare county, in rooms of Lord Fitzgerald.—Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th inst., on his return from Spain.—Thomas Sawyer, Esq., of Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, a gentleman of fortune, who has passed the allotted span of human life—"three score years and ten"—eloped last week with a servant girl of sixteen years, named Mary Abrams, to Gretna-green, where the indissoluble knot was tied by the accommodating blacksmith.—We understand that the Lord Chief Baron has appointed Samuel Dare, Esq., to be one of the Masters on the Plea side of the Court of Exchequer, in place of Stephen Richards, Esq., resigned.—It will be scarcely believed that £4000 sterling is paid on the night of a great ball in the Parisian season for flowers, either used in decorating the apartments or as bouquets and garlands for ladies.—The Theatre Royal of Liverpool has been suddenly closed, in consequence of the gas company having cut off the supply of that indispensable article.—In reference to the falling of the stone pier at Greenwich, which was erected by Grissell and Peto, an admirer of the new Houses of Parliament suggests that it is unfair to these eminent contractors to have them tried by their *piers*.—(We do not think so.)

—The *Constitucional* of Barcelona, of the 8th inst., informs us that forty inhabitants of that city, who had been sent to the Presidio of Santa Maria, in consequence of the part which they took in the revolt, are working on the roads in chains, like common thieves.—A reward of £10 has been offered by the governor of Newgate for the apprehension of Charles Price, who made his escape from Newgate on Friday evening week. He is described as having personal marks which render it next to impossible to mistake his identity. On one arm he has his own name pricked at full length with Indian ink, and encircled with a wreath of flowers. On the other arm is a ship with flags in vermillion, and also a mermaid and other devices.—There has been a mutiny in the New York prison of Sing-Sing, and the building set on fire by some female prisoners. Fortunately the flames were extinguished, and the mutiny quelled without bloodshed. In Iowa a party of Indians recently murdered and scalped Mr. Atwell, Mr. Gardner, and two children. The savages were pursued and captured.—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in the case of the three unfortunate persons killed by the explosion of a steam-engine on the Newport Railway.

—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hampstead was held on Monday last, for the purpose of taking measures to resist the progress through Parliament of a bill for the enclosure of Hampstead-heath, promoted by Sir T. M. Wilson, the lord of the manor.—The German papers have recently mentioned the murder of a female, and the mutilation of her remains, in a manner resembling the atrocities committed by Greenacre and Good in this country.—The *National* says—"The Directors of the Customs in France have made such complaints of the quantities of English cloth, flaxen and hempen thread, which are smuggled into this country through Belgium, that an official remonstrance on the subject has been sent to the Belgian Government."—We are sorry to learn that the usual eight-oared cutter match between Oxford and Cambridge will not come off this year.—It is rather a singular fact that three persons residing within a very short distance of each other in Bishopswearmouth have died during the last three weeks in consequence of lock-jaw, arising from injuries received from trifling accidents, which, in other respects, appeared not to be attended with danger.—The workmen employed at the British Museum have commenced pulling down the houses on the west side of the institution, according to the orders of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the sale of the building materials having taken place on Friday week. The ground is taken for the site of the new buildings of the British Museum.—The *Courrier Francais* says—"General Boyer, ex-president of the republic of Hayti, is expected shortly at Paris. It is confidently stated that the greater part of his fortune is placed in the French funds. An apartment has been taken for him, and his friends are making preparations to receive him."—For the first time since the Reformation mass was publicly celebrated in the town of Aylesbury on Sunday last.—Schelling, the great German philosopher, arrived last week on a visit at Munich, his former residence, and was received at the gates of the city by a deputation of upwards of three hundred noblemen, citizens, and students, who conducted him to the apartments prepared for him at the Royal Palace.—A discovery made at Berlin last week, that a lady who moved in the higher ranks of society, and had the reputation of great piety, in consequence of which she had been appointed treasurer and secretary to several of the most distinguished charities, had embezzled money to a considerable amount belonging to these institutions, had caused a great sensation.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend the royal mercy to John Hunt, under sentence of death at Cambridge, for shooting his wife. He is to be transported beyond the seas for fifteen years.—

On Wednesday a fancy fair and *fête* took place at the asylum and grounds of the St. Ann's Society. The school-rooms were tastefully decorated with festoons of white, looped with pink, and ornamented with rosettes of the same colour. Notwithstanding the auspicious weather, the grounds were well attended throughout the day.—There is now living at Knaresborough, a place celebrated for the health and longevity of its inhabitants, a person of the name of Matthew Pearson, who attained the one hundred and eighth anniversary of his birth on Tuesday last. This remarkable old man, who bids fair to be a second "Old Parr," is in the possession of all his faculties. He was formerly a carrier between Knaresborough and Leeds, and has always taken a good share of "Brown October."—Notice has been issued by the magistrates of Bedfordshire to Captain Boulbee, the chief constable, the inspectors and men of the rural police force of this county, that after the 25th of June next their services will be no longer required as constables.—A letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* states that a congress was



THE GREAT ROOM

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 328.)

No. 7. "Portrait of Lady Mary Viner and Son." J. Lucas. The grand deficiency of modern portraiture is found in a want of that vivid individuality which living originals always present. The picture before us is a partial exception to the remark; but not in a degree to command great praise. It is thinly but carefully painted; and the hands are drawn with more than usual accuracy.

8. "Portrait of H. R. H. the late Duke of Sussex." Schmidt. A hard and mean delineation of the most good-natured head in the world.

9. "Virgil's Bulls." J. Ward, R.A.

The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns with dreadful sound.

There is considerable vigour in the general conception and treatment of this picture, and it attracts a large measure of popular admiration. Its faults, however, are more than usually numerous: the drawing is bad, the texture of the bulls' hides more resembles the surface of an unswedgeable and gnarled oak than the soft and glossy skins of Juno's representatives; and the background is a reminiscence of the famous backgrounds of Ruben's Flemish landscapes. To see a Chillingham and Alderney bull in such a locality, is, to our minds, as offensive to good taste as it is opposed to geographical propriety.

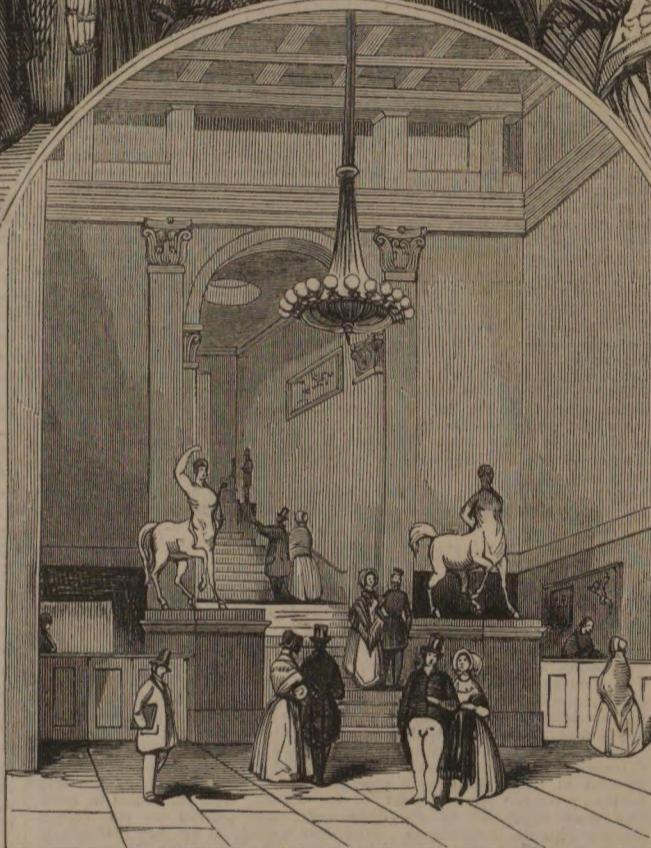
11. "Study for a Head of Christ." M. Moore. A clever affection of the old Italian masters. There are half a dozen similar heads dispersed through the rooms, and they evidence very considerable histrionic powers. But why should the artist waste his time on mere conceits?

14. "The Opening of the Walhalla, 1842." J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

The morning ray
Beams on the Walhalla, reared to
science and the arts,
And men renowned, of German
fatherland.

This is a noble picture, full of the poetry of the art, and as light, as lustrous, as harmonious, as bright Italy itself. In the centre of the landscape stands the patriotic pile surrounded by glorious hills, and its foundations washed by a many-coloured flood. The foreground is occupied by a rejoicing multitude of peasants, who cheer the passing of a kingly host, which is seen sweeping through the country, "stately and slow, and properly attended," on their way to "lift up the doors" of the peaceful temple. The spectacle is a sublime one, but it is not beyond our sympathies, for the poor of the people triumph in its presence. Mr. Turner, in dealing with this great subject, appears to have soared beyond his besetting sins, and for once to have kept within the limits of propriety. The melting of a morning mist in the rays of an unclouded sun, the dashing forth of a rapid stream from the smoothness of an even course, a foreground covered with pure white chalk, tinted with iron stains, are subjects which ordinarily tempt him to extravagance; and, as they all form principal elements in this picture, we feel that in holding them in due subseruency he has achieved a conquest over himself which it is very desirable for the credit of future works should be repeated.

While on the subject of this picture, we would recommend to the notice of artists—and especially young ones—the quality of Mr. Turner's colours, and his peculiar mode of applying them to the



STAIRCASE TO THE EXHIBITION ROOMS.



SCULPTURE GALLERY.

OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

canvass. His pigments are generally very much diluted, and seem to be laid on the canvass, not in broad heavy flats of colour, but by a successive elaboration of touches, each one more delicate and slightly differing in tint from its predecessor. It is in this way, we believe, he has succeeded, beyond all other artists, in getting the atmosphere—the colour—the depth of nature itself into his pictures. Let any one compare the aerial tint in this picture with those of others in its immediate neighbourhood, and they will at once see and understand the difference.

15. "Her Majesty the Queen." Painted for the United Service Club. F. Grant, A. A portrait of our beloved Sovereign has yet to be painted. Notwithstanding the gracious opportunities she is known to afford to numerous artists, not only for the delineation of her features, but for the study of that habitual expression of commanding majesty by which they are so singularly characterized, no one has yet succeeded in making her the grateful return, or her people the acceptable present, of a faithful queen-like portrait. Mr. Grant's picture comes nearer the great desideratum than anything that has recently been attempted, and it bears internal evidence of capabilities which, had they been energetically used, would not have stopped short of its accomplishment. The great fault of the picture is a certain feebleness of drawing, colour, and expression, which seems to have arisen exclusively from a timid hand and a heart not quite in unison with the greatness of the occasion. It is a pleasing rather than impressive picture of the Queen. The original study, which we have seen, is of much higher character.

25. "Scenery on the river Teign, Devonshire." F. R. Lee, R.A. We fear that Mr. Lee is beginning to indulge himself in that fatal resting-place—the soft recumbency of a good name. He is getting careless and slovenly in his details and general treatment. The picture before us, although of a gallery size, is dashed off in the manner of the distemper-work of the telescope; and, while it pleases as a masterly sketch of nature, leads us to regret that its author should have stopped short of its completion.

30. "The Graces: Psyche and Cupid, as the personification of love, burning the arrows of destruction and trampling on the insignia of war." W. Etty, R.A. The painter of this picture has a genius of too high an order to admit of his works being passed over without especial notice; besides which, he is generally esteemed the only man of the present day who can paint the naked figure, and especially who can render with success the delicate beauty of the female form; he is, moreover, an academician; and, for all these reasons, we desire to see him produce works altogether worthy of his position, and which shall connect his name with future ages, and shed an additional lustre on this. To this end we would gladly commend to Mr. Etty's notice a picture of the same subject by Rubens, which is in the possession of E. Dennys, Esq., 87, Watling-street; a picture which is too little known, and which, if it were in a public collection, we could not too highly commend (especially as a piece of colouring) to the study of all artists who would attain to the highest excellence in that branch of the art of which this gem is so remarkable a specimen as an illustration of our remarks that we will venture to describe it.

Like Mr. Etty's "Graces," it is a cabinet picture, but so delicious in colour and execution that, acquainted as we are with it, we cannot help looking upon Mr. Etty's picture (which in many respects does not suffer by the comparison) as a mere sketch or me-

memorandum of the artist's conception—a *premier pensée*—rather than a finished work. Rubens's picture is probably a finished sketch, painted after the life; and, perhaps, as regards *form*, with too much truthfulness to the models employed, which might, we think, have been with advantage of less unwieldy proportions, much as those proportions assist the beautiful swell of outline for which Rubens was so remarkable.

After the test of more than two centuries, the colours in this picture are as vivid as if just laid on; yet so delicate, so tender, so transparent, so harmonious, that the figures seem to live, and breathe, and have a being of their own. Each figure enjoys a separate existence, has its own peculiar character and individuality, and each (as should always be the case with a group of objects) gives and receives a value by contrast with the others: by these means a perfect and harmonious *whole* is produced. Nothing can be more simple than the composition of this picture. Three nude figures are standing on the clouds, with the sky for a background, and a little white drapery is used to give difference of texture and variety to the composition, and of these simple materials has Rubens produced a gem to which even "The Graces" of Raffaelle must yield the palm of superiority. The first impression made on the mind by this beautiful production is precisely similar to that which would be produced by looking on the same object in nature—the apparent absence of shadow; so little of strong darks are there in the picture, and so luminous and transparent are those which exist. The reflects, also, in this picture are wonderfully managed, whilst the difference of tint or constitutional complexion between the three figures is accomplished with such skill that one knows not whether to be more pleased with the art which dictated, or the delicacy of eye and hand which wrought, the miracle.

We could have wished that Rubens himself had painted more of his pictures in this manner, with this Correggio-like substantiality (for the colour is very thick) and attention to finish, which he for a short time only adopted after his visit to Italy. In this picture the presence everywhere of *cool greys* introduced with almost inimitable skill, is a remarkable characteristic, one in which, perhaps, more than in any other the English school is lamentably deficient. We have examined pictures of Mr. Etty's painted some years ago, which, like his pictures in the present exhibition, wanting these greys with the warmer tints, present to the eye an uniform, flat, leather-like appearance, than which nothing can be less natural, less pleasing, or less worthy of comparison with the great Fleming whose excellencies we would fain see Mr. Etty rival.

There is also in this picture so much unaffected modesty, such a perfect unconsciousness of nudity, such a beauty of line, such a variety combined with simplicity in the composition, that it cannot be studied but with the utmost advantage by artists in general, nor could it be seen by a painter of Mr. Etty's great powers but with the happiest result; for it has excellencies in which we are convinced Mr. Etty's otherwise delightful pieces are deficient, and in none more lamentably than in those of solidity of colour, delicacy of tint, luminosity of shadow, and attention to finish and detail, which, if Rubens and Raffaelle and Titian considered so essential to their fame, are surely circumstances which we think Mr. Etty cannot altogether afford to despise.

31. "A Peasant Girl." C. U. Eddis. We have seen nothing since the works of Gainsborough which can at all compete with this beautiful picture for careful drawing, pure unexaggerated colouring, and exquisite delineation of character. It is the work, we believe, of a young man, who, two years since, made some marvellous chalk drawings of the members of the Atheneum Club; and who, since that time, encouraged by their good opinion, has been sedulously engaged in works of the highest character.

37. "Mazorbo and Torcello, Gulf of Venice." C. Stanfield, R.A. In the composition of a picture, the art by which it is produced should be carefully concealed; but this principle, so necessary to the production of the simple, artless effects of nature, is too often disregarded by Mr. Stanfield; and his pictures, except those which are exclusively marine, are characterised by a cold but finished formality. The bay of Mazorbo, bounded by the distant mountains of Torcello, and enriched by the picturesque buildings of the commercial sovereigns of Venice, are here grouped together in what is in many respects a picture of the highest excellence. The objects are painted with wonderful clearness and precision; the drawing and perspective, while they evince almost mathematical accuracy, are nevertheless generalised and massed in the true spirit of a poetic painter—but still the breath of life is wanting: the threshold of supreme excellence is reached, and there the artist, like a wearied pilgrim, stops. Atmosphere, repose, and harmony are wanting. These capital deficiencies are very greatly heightened by a black boat, placed in the centre of the picture, for the purpose, apparently, of focalising the chiaroscuro of the picture, but which totally injures it as a piece of colour.

38. "Arabs seeking Treasure." W. Müller. There is a warmth and depth in this picture which give promise of future excellence. The repetitions—the pulsations—as it were of the torchlight, as it irradiates the "gloomy rendezvous" of buried Egypt, is very finely managed.

44. "The Bather." W. Etty, R.A. The remarks we have made on "The Graces" apply with



THE QUEEN.



HAGAR AND ISHMAEL.

53. "Ruins on the Island of Philoë, Nubia." D. Roberts, R.A. The grandeur of perpetual desolation is spread before us in this terrible landscape. "I will fill the valleys with thy height" was the awful doom pronounced by the tongue of prophecy against the "solemn temples" and the "gorgeous palaces" which once clustered the surface of this devoted island. Mr. Roberts has laboured in a kindred spirit with the sublime denunciations of Scripture, and has succeeded in producing a work which will confirm the faith of the Christian, as much as it will delight the taste of the connoisseur. Higher praise we cannot award.

54. "The Old Post-road." J. Creswick, A. A shaded, torrent-worn, lichen-covered nook, painted with a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a temperate use of its rich materials.

55. "Christ crowned with Thorns." W. E. Frost. An ill-assorted medley of heads and figures, extracted, without acknowledgment, from the best pictures of Raffaelle and Rubens. A head from Leonardo's "Last Supper," and a kneeling figure from Rubens's Antwerp "Ecce Homo," will be readily distinguished. Such a discreditable plagiarism should not have found place in the great room of the Academy.

60. "The Supposed Death of Imogen." W. J. Witherington, R.A.

Bellarus. How found you him? Arviragus. As you see: Thus smiling, as some fly had tickled slumber.—Cymbeline.

Labour in vain—carefully, smoothly painted, but in its composition, telling too plainly of the lay figure, and the school of Westali, to please the artistic student of Shakspere.

61. "Portrait of the Countess Bechtie." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A picture of sterling excellence. The attitude is one of easy dignity, and strongly indicative of that graceful self-possession which, as a class, distinguishes the British aristocracy. Sir Joshua Reynolds was justly celebrated for the noble bearing of the many peerless dames he has given to posterity; and we rejoice to see that in Mr. Pickersgill he has an emulous if not an equal successor.

63. "Portrait of W. V. Langridge, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex." A Rankley. A picture deserving a better place. There are, as all persons must be aware, great difficulties in the way of a just disposition of the vast number of portraits sent to the Academy for exhibition; the rooms are small, and the *line*, as it is called, is necessarily occupied by the "subject pictures," so that the academicians have little choice in determining their positions, and are often, we believe, compelled to place pictures out of sight which, had the Government provided them with suitable apartments, they would have been glad to have placed in more accessible situations. A series of chambers, of the size and length of Mr. Moxah's Hall of Commerce, are required for the due exhibition of such pictures. Meantime a thousand paintings—the work of as many aching hearts—are annually rejected for want of room.

67. "Dante, accompanied by Virgil, in his descent to the Inferno, recognises his three countrymen Rustitucci, Aldobrandi, and Guido-guerri." G. Patten, A. A scene scarcely tolerable in written description, but almost impious in a picture. Nothing can re-

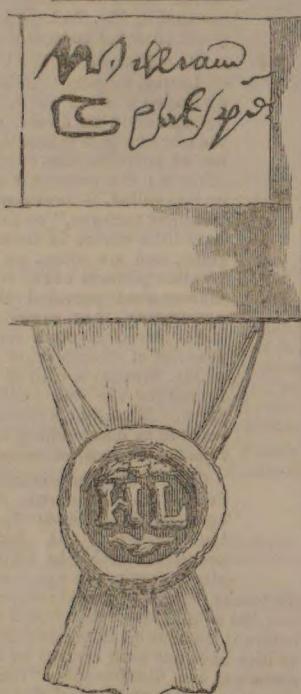
deem such a performance from the gravest censure but the attributes of a mighty genius: the subject must be eclipsed by the magnificence of its treatment before it can command the smallest admiration. And, as these great qualities have not been exerted by our painter, we feel his work to be powerless and disagreeable. The picture is of enormous size and the figures are of colossal dimensions; but, as we have so strongly expressed our opinion of its demerits, we shall refrain from an analysis, and merely support our opinion, by referring to the disproportionate drawing of Aldobrandi, the principal figure, whose limbs belong in truth to a much more massive trunk than that to which they are wedded.

74. "The Queen receiving the Sacrament" (the concluding part of the ceremony of her Majesty's coronation). C. R. Leslie, R.A. The picture represents her Majesty habited in the Dalmatic mantle (the coronation robe), having taken off the crown on approaching the altar, and wearing no jewels. The choir is filled by the royal family, the ecclesiastical and noble attendants, &c. &c. It is one of great pretension and varied excellence. Many of the individual portraits are admirable, and the grouping of the host of lovely women who crowd the foreground has never been surpassed. But in spite of these captivating qualities, we cannot but regard the picture as an unsatisfactory representation of the greatest national solemnity of our venerable church. Where, we ask, is the grand religious sentiment, which bowed all hearts, as the sovereign, divested of her ornaments, knelt before the King of kings? It is not even attempted by the painter. On the contrary, the gay multitude are positively indifferent to the solemn sacrament, some are even turning their backs upon it, every one seems to be actuated by an idle curiosity, or a selfish contemplation of the dignity of their persons or the splendour of their attire. We hold this to be utterly wrong; we charge it upon the painter, as a fault, for which no minor excellencies can atone. The occasion as well as the costume of a ceremony should be considered; and as no man is better able than Mr. Leslie, to cope with the loftiest requirements of a state pageant, we have not hesitated to urge an objection, where we expected to have had the more agreeable task of expressing unqualified praise.

108. "Hagar and Ishmael." C. L. Eastlake, R.A. This is emphatically the great work of the exhibition—a picture which will live and rejoice the hearts of many generations. It is drawn with an ease and simplicity of line which powerfully reminds one of the grand style of Raffaele; and in its colouring it is as firm and clear as the best works of Corregio. Moreover, it is an attempt to render Scripture in a truthful spirit, and, as far as it goes, is a highly successful one. The practice of the Italian painters, who frequently painted this subject, was to place the poor outcast woman and her famishing boy in the midst of a luxuriant forest of chestnut trees; and in the immediate neighbourhood of various convents, churches and dwelling-houses of the period; or else, to represent them, dressed as gorgeously as Papal saints, seated on the banks of a stream of water "and then and there" most pathetically giving themselves up to the horrors of thirst and destitution. Instead of this, if we were to follow the images raised in the mind by the sacred narrative, we should picture to ourselves the forsaken bondwoman, oppressed by famine, and bewildered by despair, thrown prostrate on the fruitless earth, one hand grasping the spent bottle, and the other vainly buffeting the sands; while in the background, helpless and abandoned, we might imagine the dying boy, stretched beneath the meagre shadows of a tamarix. The sun, overhead, would burn with a consuming splendour, and all the accessories would betoken dearth and desolation. Mr. Eastlake, following the more tender bias of his refined imagination, has chosen the moment when Hagar, directed to a well of water, fills her bottle, and gives it "the lad" to drink. Without being unnecessarily literal in the details, he has contrived to impress his work with a genuine Oriental character, and to excite in the mind of the spectator a sympathy in unison with the touching character of the incidents; and in some hearts, we doubt not, he will even raise a feeling of thankfulness towards the "Father of Mercies," who "heard the voice of the lad" and delivered him. Such is the moral power of the painter.

We have already exceeded the limits assigned to this department of our paper, and must postpone further notices to our next and succeeding numbers. Before, however, we conclude, we have again to mention, as a matter of public congratulation, that the exhibition, this year, is distinguished by numerous works of young and hitherto unknown artists, who promise a sudden attainment of high rank in the profession. One of them we have here engraved. It is No. 125, by A. Solomon, a youth of some eighteen years of age. We consider it to be a remarkable example of sweet expression, and pure clear colouring. The lines which it illustrates are—

On widow fair and staid
He fixed his eye, but he was much afraid;
Yet wood, while she his hair of silver hue
Demurely noticed, and her eye withdrew.
Crabb's Parish Register.



SHAKSPERE'S AUTOGRAPH.

On Wednesday there was an extraordinary sensation at Evans's book-auction in Pall Mall, in consequence of the sale, among other autographs, of that of Shakspere, "affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of a house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker, dated March 10th, 1612, with the seals attached." About two years ago it fetched £162. The deed is regularly enrolled in the chapel of the Rolls, and will be found in the index there under the name of W. Shakspere, the purchaser, instead of H. Walker, the vendor, contrary to the ordinary practice. On the back of the deed are the names of the attesting witnesses, "Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakspere, William Johnson, and John Jackson in the presence of Will. Atkinson, Ed. Quay, Robert Andrewes, Scr. [Scrivener], Henry Lawrence, Servant to the same Scr.," whose seals it bears, with the initials H. L. upon them. The auctioneer introduced the lot with an eulogium on Shakspere that drew forth much applause. The first bidding was £10, the second £100, offered by Mr. Stainsbury, the proprietor of the Napoleon Museum; it was then run up to £145 (Mr. Stainsbury having bid £140), and finally knocked down to Mr. L. Jones, for, it was understood, the library of the city of London collected at Guildhall. The room was excessively crowded by gentlemen and book collectors to witness this extraordinary sale.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening Bellini's opera of "La Sonnambula" was performed, the part of *Amina* by the miraculous Persiani, who, on this occasion, as much surpassed herself as her former representations of the same rôle did all other would-be rivalries. With a vivid recollection of the great Malibran's highly artistical treatment of this interesting subject, and also of the impassioned Grisi's, we have no hesitation in asserting that Persiani's *Amina* is (to parody Milton) a higher flight amongst the highest, and that she leaves all competitorship *à la distance*. The marvellous power which this lady possesses to embellish without obscuring her author's meaning—the rich *fioriture* she uses, like a "graceful foliage" that permits the "pure gold of the melody" to shine through in undiminished lustre—the soul—the pathos—the truth—the nature with which she portrays the feelings of the innocent but suspected village girl, all constitute her as perhaps the most accomplished and versatile *artiste* that ever trod the stage. Whatever she does it were "vain to censure and useless to praise." The only drawback from the enjoyment of this truly sentimental opera was the vocal indisposition of Mario, which caused him to omit the beautiful "Tutto è sciolto," which he can, at times, sing so charmingly.

The ballet department has lost a star in Fanny Elssler, but

No sooner does a light decline

Than one as brilliant 'gins to shine!

Another Fanny (Cerito) has stepped into her most favourite *pas*, and delighted so as to make us lose our memory of the past in the enjoyment of the present. There is a mercurialism about Cerito that is the very reality of the—

Goddess fair and free
In Heavy'n yclept Euphrosyne!

Guy Stephan, not content with being counted as a first-rate

seems determined to be the first, and every night is approximating the attainment of her worthy ambition. St. Leon, who has proved that his head is not so light as his heels, and that his fingers are as agile as his legs, is nightly received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight. Altogether there never has been such an opera season in this or any other country.

CAMILLO SIVORI.—M. PERROT'S BENEFIT.

Who says the age of song is o'er,
Or that the mantle finely wrought
Which hung upon the bards of yore
Has fall'n to earth and fall'n uncaught?

The dying bequest of Paganini, namely his favourite violin to his beloved and only pupil, has given birth to a belief in a novel kind of metempsychosis—that the genius or soul of the *maestro* was transferred to the *élève* by the gift: such superstitions are quite worthy of those who imagined that *il diavolo Paganini* had his violin manufactured from the wood of his father's coffin, with many other absurdities of a similar nature. Sivori is universally allowed on the Continent to be the first performer on his difficult instrument now living, and we are prepared to add to the opinion by saying that perhaps he can "enchant our ears" more deliciously still than the magician his master. The compositions which he played for Perrot's benefit at her Majesty's theatre on Thursday week were a *concerto* composed by himself and Paganini's "Carnival de Venise," which he played so supernaturally that he left us "gaping with mute wonder and delight;" and, consequently, feeling the inadequacy of language to convey any idea of his miraculous powers, we must request our readers to forego any demand of detailed description on our parts, and advise them to hasten as soon as possible to hear, not an *artiste*, but an inspired genius, a personification in musical power of the angel Israel himself, who (we almost fear to express it) is the *greatest* violinist that has yet appeared. Mr. Lumley you have conferred an eternal obligation on the musical world by engaging this living miracle!

In Bellini's exquisite "Puritani" Fornasari appeared as *Ricciardo*, and "fore Heaven it seem'd a more excellent song than his last," Nothing could have been more tender and pathetic. Versatile, as he undoubtedly is, his *forte*, we would say, is decidedly in characters of such range. The other personages of the opera were filled as usual, and the whole performance of the evening was, perhaps, never equalled, not to say excelled, by any convocation of talent that Europe has yet heard or seen.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CELEBRATED MUSIC IN SHAKSPERE'S TRAGEDY MACBETH, attributed to Matthew Locke, A.D. 1672, in complete Score, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by E. J. Loder. D'Almaïne and Co.

To this new and excellent edition of one of the most beautiful relics of our former grandeur in the musical art there is prefixed an historical account of the various opinions held from time to time as to the composer of it. This has been written very dispassionately by Mr. Edward F. Rimbault, F.S.A., who produces some plausible reasons for assigning the authorship to Eccles, rather than to either Locke or Purcell, between whom it has hitherto generally been a question of antiquarian dispute. The pianoforte part by Mr. Loder is well compressed by Mr. E. Loder from the score; but it may be remarked here that we do not revise our musical proofs in this country with the care of our Continental neighbours.

THE SONG OF THE WATER KING (Sung by Mr. Machin). No. I. of six bass Songs. The poetry by various Authors. The Music by E. J. Loder. D'Almaïne and Co.

A very striking composition, dignified and solid in both melody and harmony in its principal movement, and particularly elegant and graceful in the *andantino*. It must prove very effective in Mr. Machin's hands.

THE MANIAC. Song No. 7, from "Songs of a Rambler." Composed by F. Crouch. D'Almaïne and Co.

This song consists of four verses (very nearly the same) in the gloomy key of G minor, and will be acceptable to all who relish the serious or sombre in music. It is well written, though somewhat smacking of an imitation of Schubert.

AWAY TO THE SILVERY STREAM. Song from the Operetta, "The Queen of the Thanes, or the Anglers." Composed by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaïne and Co.

A very pleasing *rondeau*, with many passages of originality in that rare commodity—simplicity! The minor is particularly good.

THE SKYLARK. Song from Ditto. Composed by Ditto. D'Almaïne and Co.

A *cavatina* full of grace and beauty, especially in the second and third parts, which we prefer to the first or subject, although that is by no means a common or inelegant movement.

FOR THE VIOLIN. The whole of the Modern Art of Bowing, exemplified with Exercises in the Major and Minor Scales. By J. D. Loder, Professor of the Royal Academy. D'Almaïne and Co.

A very masterly production; one better calculated to improve the student in all the varieties of modern bowing than any other we have seen. He that can correctly and neatly execute these exercises will have overcome nine tenths of the difficulties of the instrument, having little else but style to cultivate afterwards.

THE COLLEGIANS: a Set of Waltzes, dedicated to the Colleges of Stonyhurst and St. Edmund's. By G. B. Hodges. D'Almaïne and Co.

Without stopping to remark on a certain incongruity of the title-page, we turned overleaf, and were pleased to find a very graceful set of waltzes—elegant, if not the most original in the world, and correctly and tastefully harmonized.

THE OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY DANCES, as performed at the Court and Nobility's Balls, arranged for the Pianoforte. By J. Cronin. D'Almaïne and Co.

An excellent collection of old airs that associate with "the days of our youth," before waltz and quadrille were introduced to almost exterminate more becoming, and certainly more graceful and hilarious, dancing.

LITERATURE.

MORMONISM IN ALL AGES; or, the Rise, Progress, and Causes of Mormonism, with the Biography of its Author and Founder, Joseph Smith, Junior. By Professor J. B. TURNER, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois. Wiley and Putnam.

This is an American account of one of the most singular and revolting impostures of modern times. The so-called Church of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, took its rise in 1830, at Manchester, in the State of New York: it now numbers 100,000 members in the United States, and 10,000 in Britain, chiefly in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The doctrines of the Mormon prophet contain little that is new: they are made up of the usual staple tenets with which knavish fanatics have for centuries abused the minds of their deluded adherents. The means taken to propagate the deception have, however, something of novelty; and it is interesting to trace the history of frauds, never surpassed for their effrontery, shamelessness, and gross want of plausibility, in the heart of the nation which claims to be the most enlightened of the modern world. These frauds furnish irrefragable evidence that the mass of ignorance and credulity in America is not less, perhaps we might say greater, than is to be found among the most corrupt communities of the Old World. That a notorious swindler like Smith, a man destitute of pretensions, ignorant of common

grammar, in short one of the lowest of the low, should have succeeded in deceiving so many citizens of the republic, and should have succeeded, as appears from this volume, in inducing the State Legislature of Illinois to incorporate in his behoof a standing army of guards, a university, a church, and public bodies and companies *ad lib.*, is a problem only to be explained on the supposition that corruption, ignorance, and anti-social passions are as rife in the United States as in any European country. It is to be regretted that this book should throw so little light on the internal machinery which the impostor has employed for working out his ends, while it is diffuse on the general subject of the influences of fanaticism and credulity, which operate in all ages and lands. The information it affords is, nevertheless, of considerable value. Its literary merit is very low, and the Jacksonville professor evidently does not possess a mind disciplined by logic or accustomed to close reasoning. One of the most interesting portions is an account of the various religious sects and delusions which have prevailed since the general establishment of Christianity.

POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL SCIENCE, MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE ARTS. By H. B. CARPENTER, M.D. Orr and Co.

This is one of a series of volumes designed to supply instruction in natural and physical science to those who have not gone through the usual curriculum of scientific education. The various treatises are founded on such knowledge as every person of ordinary capacity possesses, and the attention of the reader is directed, in the first instance, to phenomena of constant occurrence around him; it being hoped that, by a judicious mode of treating the subject, "principles may be gradually developed in such a manner as to render them fully comprehensible." There is no doubt that much progress may be made in the study of science on this system; much may thus be taught which would else be wholly unintelligible to those who have not, like ourselves, had the misfortune of being obliged to sound the mysterious depths of the differential calculus. Dr. Arnot has given the weight of his example to the plan in his admirable "Treatise on Physics," and as a substitute for more recondite methods, or as a preparative for them, it is of extensive utility.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS ERA; being a synoptical view of the chief events and measures of his life and time. N. H. COTES.

The lives of our British Statesmen are landmarks in history. The ascent to the first honours of the state, and the helm of affairs, is a slow and difficult process; for the jealousy of a free people rightly refuses to entrust the conduct of its business to inexperienced hands, and scans with vigilance the conduct and pretensions of all candidates for political distinction. It is, therefore, not an easy matter to rise to power; but, when the painful and dangerous eminence is at length attained, the upright and conscientious politician is rewarded with no niggardly share of public confidence and support. The temper of the English people is averse to change, and the nature of the Government favourable to the long retention of power and influence, whether in office or opposition, by statesmen. Hence the public life of our Legislators and Ministers is frequently found to embrace half a century, and is inseparably mixed up with the general political transactions, and domestic and foreign occurrences, of the period. The view of a life is equivalent to that of an age, and biography is advanced to the dignity of history.

It is profitable to pause amidst the strife and jars of the politics of the day, and take a retrospect on the course of events and the march of public opinion during the past generation, in order to be able to clear our sight from the obscurity with which passion and prejudice invest the "ignorant present time," and to collect our energies for future usefulness. Such is, no doubt, the idea on which the present work is founded. Few periods of equal duration have been more fruitful in events of absorbing interest, both from their intrinsic importance and the consequences to which they are likely to lead in the distant future, than the last thirty years. During the first part of that time the world trembled with the shock of contending empires, and Europe echoed with the clash of hostile armies. Peace at length came, and

The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng.

But peace brought to England its difficulties and distresses, hardly less than those of war; and the attention of Government was occupied with the vast questions which had been agitated for years, and now pressed loudly for solution. Taxation and Currency, Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, Slavery, and the grievances of the Dissenters, were all successively considered and brought to a temporary or permanent settlement. In all the discussions which ensued on these measures Sir Robert Peel took a leading part, and in many cases the chief part. If there have been statesmen of greater depth and originality of mind, and orators of more resistless power, there have been none who better reflected the character of their age, or whose intervention in the settlement of affairs was more frequently required.

We so lately entered into an examination of his character and career, that we shall not be expected here to repeat what we then advanced on the subject. We shall content ourselves with recommending this work to those who wish to attain a more full and satisfactory view of them than it was then in our power, with our limits, to afford. It is distinguished by much shrewdness and penetration, and presents a succinct and excellent view of the various mutations of public opinion, and the multiplied influences of all kinds which have contributed to the present position of affairs, and are even now at work for other, and perhaps greater, changes.

Countess W—, an English lady, of high birth, and married to a Bavarian nobleman of great wealth and rank, has caused a great sensation at Munich, by publicly abjuring Protestantism, and becoming a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

STATISTICS OF TRAVELLING.—The following appears in a provincial paper:—"Only eleven mail-coaches now leave London daily for the country. A few years since, before railways were formed, there were nearly eighty that used to leave the General Post office. The number of miles which the mail coaches going to and from London daily travel on turnpike roads is about 5000. The number of miles which the different railway companies convey mails daily is 4435. Cross-road mails in England, Scotland, and Wales run over nearly 12,000 miles of ground every day. Thus by principal conveyances the correspondence in this country is conveyed over more than 20,000 miles of ground every twenty-four hours. From these principal conveyances innumerable mail-carts and horse and foot letter-carriers branch off, and every road, lane, street, and court in the kingdom is traversed from sunrise to sunset."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Coltman.)
On his lordship taking his seat at ten o'clock the following prisoners, who were awaiting sentence, were called up to receive it:—John William White, captain, and Joseph Younghusband, mate of the ship the Native, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing and sinking her. Mr. Justice Coltman addressed the prisoners, and having briefly remarked upon the enormity of their crime, which, until lately, was punishable by death, sentenced them to be severally transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives.

Edward Heylin, a lad of 17 years of age, who had pleaded guilty to an indicting charging him with having stolen letters containing money from the Post-office, in which he was employed as a clerk. Several witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and a memorial in his favour from the High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall was handed up to his lordship. Mr. Justice Coltman said that the prisoner had been entrusted with the distribution of letters, and he had grossly abused the confidence reposed in him. It was necessary for the protection of the public that such offences

should be punished with the utmost severity. His case was a very bad one. The number of letters which he had purloined was very considerable; but, even if not so, the public must be protected. The sentence upon him was that he should be transported for life.

George Davies, the post-office carrier, who was convicted of stealing a letter containing a sovereign which had been prepared as a trap for him. The prisoner begged for his lordship's mercy, on account of his previously good character, and the number of years he had been in the Post-office. His lordship said that the latter point tended rather to aggravate than mitigate his offence, because length of service has generally the effect of increasing confidence. Fortunately for him, however, his case differed from the last inasmuch as the money or letter was not laid as belonging to the Postmaster-General. His was therefore a simple larceny, and the sentence was that he should be transported for seven years.

Thomas Clifford, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously uttering a forged £5 note, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. His lordship said that it appeared in this case there were several other similar charges against the prisoner which were not gone into, the first having produced a conviction. The sentence was that he should be transported for the term of his natural life.

CHARGE OF FORGING PORTUGUESE BILLS.—*Joseph Bernardo Guedes Oliveira*, aged 33, wine-merchant, was placed at the bar charged with feloniously forging and having in his possession without lawful excuse 900 pieces of paper, on each of which part of a foreign bill, purporting to be a bill of exchange, in the Portuguese language, was printed.—Mr. Platt stated the case, but having already given the facts, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Clarkson asked his lordship whether there was any offence at all committed.—Mr. Justice Colman said this was clearly no more than a forgery of stamps, but that was not the charge.—Under his lordship's directions the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.—There were two other indictments against the prisoner, but as they only varied the charge, and depended upon the same evidence, they were abandoned, and verdicts of acquittal returned.—Mr. Justice Colman said that the offence of forging the stamps could not be punished in this country.—The prisoner was then discharged.

(Before the Recorder.)

Henry Rose, aged 22, was convicted of having endeavoured by means of letters, in which allusion was made to shameful propensities alleged against the prosecutor, Mr. E. Beck, to obtain money from the said E. Beck.—Mr. Justice Colman said that the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted was one which called for the severest punishment of the law. To many men charges against their character were more dreadful than the deprivation of their lives. The sentence of the court was, that he should be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life.

William Fuller, alias *Taylor*, aged 22, labourer, and *Thomas Riley*, 20, lock polisher, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of *John Franckcorn*, and stealing a cloak, a pair of boots, some copper money, and other articles, his property.—The prisoners were defended by Mr. Payne.—It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoners were found in a state of "incapable drunkenness" in Rose-lane, Spitalfields, by a police constable early in the morning of the 3rd instant. Fuller was so full that he could not speak, and Taylor could only request that the constable would not make a prisoner of him. Seeing something sticking out of his pocket, the constable suspected they had been about something wrong, and he accordingly took them both to the station-house. On their persons were found a quantity of tobacco, some copper money, and a variety of articles, and round Riley's body a lady's cloak and a shawl were tied. On inquiry it was discovered that the articles had been all stolen from the prosecutor's house, the "George the Fourth," in Rosemary-lane. The house had been properly secured on the previous night, and there was every reason to suppose that the prisoners had secreted themselves during the evening on the premises, and so managed to get possession of the articles. Having so far triumphantly succeeded, they indulged in the good things which lay so temptingly at their mercy, until they became incapable of using the necessary precautions for their escape, and so fell into the constable's hands.—Mr. Payne having addressed the jury, the Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentence, ten years' transportation each.

Peter Adamson, 33, who was convicted in December of defrauding a Scotchman, named Heron, of £200, by pretending that he was able to get him a Government appointment in one of the colonies, was brought up to receive judgment, the case having stood over from that time in consequence of a point of law raised by the council of the defendant. The defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year.

TUESDAY.—THE HIDDEN TREASURE IN TUFFNELL PARK.—*John Thompson*, a labourer, was indicted for stealing fifty-one sovereigns, being part of 320 sovereigns, the property of *Joseph Frost*. Other counts charged the property to belong to other persons, and one charged it as the property of *T. Tuffnell*, Esq., the lord of the manor from whence it was alleged to have been stolen. *Charles Fisher* deposed that he lives at the Castle in Kentish-town. On the 5th of April he was at work with four other labourers in Tuffnell Park. While they were digging they found a copper pot, about two inches below the surface, which was full of sovereigns. On further examination they found a gallipot under the copper, which was also full of sovereigns. The money was divided among them, and witness had returned his share to the solicitor. *Mr. Joseph Frost*, of St. John-square, Clerkenwell, deposed that some years ago he was in business as a brass-founder, in Islington. In consequence of a delusion under which he laboured, he drew £700 of his own money from the Bank, and buried it in Tuffnell Park. He has seen the spot where the money was found, and knows it to be one of his places of deposit. A large sum has since been found. *Ann Cooper*, the prisoner's landlady, stated that she considered him a very honest man. He was not "flush" of money after "the find." The jury here interposed, and said they were quite satisfied, and returned a verdict of Acquittal.

On Wednesday *Louisa Page*, a good-looking young woman, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully attempted to destroy her life. It will be recollected that the prisoner threw herself into the river, but the act was observed, and assistance being at hand, she was rescued in an almost unconscious state, and on her coming to her senses, she expressed her regret that her life had been saved, and asked why they did not allow her to die in peace. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty." It was stated that the prisoner's husband had treated her very unkindly, and that in a moment of desperation she attempted the rash act. She now expressed regret for her conduct, and solemnly declared she would never again attempt her life. The prisoner's sisters having undertaken to look after her, and take care of her, the Recorder ordered the prisoner to be confined in Newgate for ten days. As the sentence dates from the first day of the session, the period of imprisonment expired the moment it was pronounced, and the prisoner was consequently immediately delivered over to her friends.

During the session twenty-one prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment, sixty-eight were acquitted, twelve pleaded guilty, fifteen were discharged by proclamation. The judgments upon several were respite, and others were discharged upon recognizance to appear; others traversed their own accord, or were remanded by the Court unto the next session.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—DARING ROBBERY OF PLATE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LORD FITZGERALD AND VESKEY.—On Saturday afternoon no little sensation was occasioned in Belgrave-square, in consequence of a daring, extensive, and most odious robbery having been committed, in open daylight, at the residence of the late President of the Board of Trade, while the body of the deceased nobleman still remained on the premises. At twelve o'clock on that day the tailor and milliner to the establishment attended at the house to measure the servants for mourning. The latter were all ordered up into the drawing-room, and immediately afterwards a chaise-cart drove up to the door, two men descended from it into the area, proceeded to the butler's pantry, took up the plate-chest, carried it up the area steps, put it into the cart, and drove off. So coolly was the robbery perpetrated that two female servants, who met the men carrying the chest away, never imagined but that it was by order, and let them pass. The error was, however, soon discovered, and a pursuit, fruitless in its result, was made after the men. The value of the plate stolen is upwards of £300. Information was immediately forwarded to the police, and an inspector of the A and also one of the B division of police were employed in the case. That it is one of those "put up" robberies there can be but little doubt, for without information from a servant, and a subsequent connivance, it is scarcely possible such a robbery could be either planned or carried out. On Monday a carman named *Fuller* was apprehended, and brought before the magistrate at Queen-square, when he was identified by a female servant as one of the men whom she had met carrying the chest. The prisoner was remanded, and directions were given to the police to take *Howse*, the steward, into custody.

On Tuesday, *George House*, steward to the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, was brought up in custody, charged with being concerned in the robbery of plate at the family mansion in Georges-street, Grosvenor-square. The accused has been upwards of thirty-five years in his lordship's service, and has borne, throughout that period, an irreproachable character. Several witnesses having been examined, the case was remanded until Monday next.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Lord Leicester, the gentleman who lays claim to the Townshend peerage, was summoned before Mr. Maltby by a cabman, for paying less than the legal fare. The cabman proved that he took Lord Leicester from Palace-yard to Grosvenor-street, and was paid only a shilling instead of sixteenpence. Lord Leicester said he had ridden the distance twenty times, and had never paid more than a shilling, except in very wet weather, or at unusually late hours. Lord Leicester having expressed a wish to have the ground measured, the cabman (who had no doubt made himself acquainted with the actual distance before coming into court) jumped at the proposal, and made the usual deposit. An officer was sent to measure the ground. He returned with the intelligence that the cabman was right; whereupon Lord Leicester was called upon to pay the balance of fare and all expenses.



BOYER EX-PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

Some interest at present attaches to the subject of the accompanying portrait, General Jean Pierre Boyer, ex-President of the Republic of St. Domingo, or Hayti, as it is called by the natives. During the reign of King Christophe, from 1811 to 1820, he was constantly opposed by, and in a state of warfare with, the two native Chiefs, Petion (who died in 1818) and Boyer. The latter was unanimously chosen President, and the whole island erected into a republic, shortly after Christophe's committing suicide in 1820, in consequence of the revolt of his subjects, caused by his cruelty and tyrannical acts.

At present it does not very clearly appear what are the causes which have led to the deposition of Boyer, after he had held the Presidency for nearly twenty-three years. His expulsion, like his elevation, was brought about without the effusion of blood; he was suffered to embark, with some seventy or eighty adherents and followers, on board a British vessel of war, by which they were conveyed to Jamaica. It is said that the ex-President is shortly expected to arrive in Paris, and that he possesses considerable property invested in the French funds.

THE IRON TRADE.—The total number of blast furnaces in Great Britain, for the year ending January, 1843, was—in blast 339, and out of blast 190, whilst the annual produce, taken at fifty weeks, amounted to 1,210,000 tons of crude iron. There were made—8000 tons at the Forest of Dean; in South Wales, 457,350; in North Wales, 19,750; in Northumberland, 25,750; in Yorkshire, 42,000; in Derbyshire, 25,750; in North Staffordshire, 21,750; in South Staffordshire, 300,250; in Shropshire, 76,200; and in Scotland, 238,550.

READING.—A grand teetotal demonstration took place at Reading on Tuesday in a field contiguous to the town, where a spacious tent was erected for the accommodation of the processionists; but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the numbers present, although very great, fell considerably short of the multitude expected. Upwards of 2000 persons assembled on the occasion. The various parties at the tea-tables were divided into fives and tens, and each presided over by a female; upwards of 250, it is said, of the fair sex, having volunteered their services upon this auspicious occasion. There were upwards of 90 tea-urns called into requisition, and three 100-gallon coppers were erected in the immediate vicinity of the tent to boil the water, some of which had to be refilled more than once or twice. Upwards of two cart-loads of bread and butter and plum-cake were consumed. Just before the conclusion of this part of the day's proceedings, a drenching shower came on, the rain descending in torrents, and penetrating in many places through the apertures in the immense awning. In a moment, and as it by magic, umbrellas and parasols were unfurled throughout the tent in every direction, so that by those who were on the platform not a head was to be discovered, so dense was this forest of water repellents. Several popular speakers afterwards addressed the meeting, which at its close adjourned until Thursday. Next week we shall give an engraving illustrative of this interesting event.

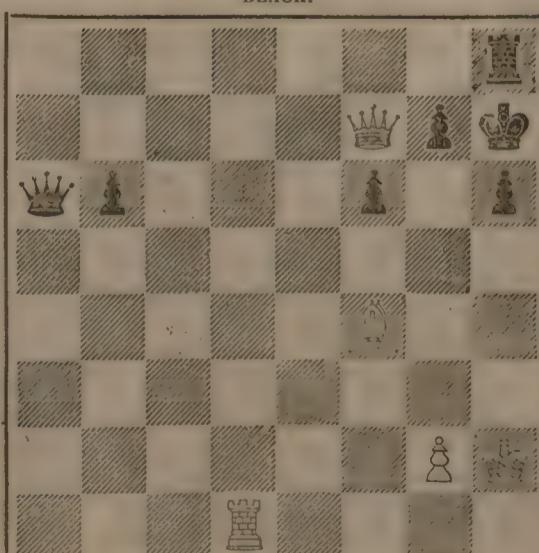
CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 24.

WHITE.
Kt at K B 8th to Q 7th disc. ch. **BLACK.**
R at Q R 8th to K B 8th
Kt at Q 4th to K 6th
Q to K B 7th ch
Kt at Q 7th to K 5th
B at K B 3rd to K 4th
B at Q 2nd to K 3rd
Q to K 7th ch
K to his R 2nd
P one sq
P one sq
P one sq
Q to K B 6th ch
Pawn one square, checkmate.

PROBLEM, No. 23.
White to move, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.
The solution in our next.



THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN.—SIR WILLIAM HEYGATE, BART.

The election of City Chamberlain formally closed on Thursday week: the numbers were—For Heygate, 2374; for Pirie, 1910. The new Chamberlain gave in the names of eight of the directors of the Union Bank as his sureties, in the sum of £5000 each. Sir William Heygate is the son of James Heygate, Esq., banker, of London, and was born in 1782. He entered public life at an early age, for in his address to the Livery, on his nomination for Chamberlain, he stated that he had served his fellow-citizens for forty years. He was, until his recent election to the office of Chamberlain, alderman of the ward of Coleman-street. Having served the office of Sheriff, he was chosen Lord Mayor in 1822, and he received the unanimous vote of thanks from the Livery. His mayoralty was distinguished by the splendour and extent of its hospitalities; for Alderman Heygate invited the mayor of every corporation in England, and every man distinguished by science and literature in the country, to his table. In 1831 he was created a baronet.

Sir William Heygate is a deputy-lieutenant of Hertfordshire, in which county, at North Mimms, he has a seat, and another at South-end, Essex. Sir William married, in 1821, the fourth daughter of E. L. MacMurdo, Esq., of Upper Clapton, by whom he has a family the heir to the baronetcy being Frederick William, born 1822. Sir William Heygate is a fluent speaker, and has, we believe, sat in more than one Parliament. With the high qualities of a man of business he unites a temper of the most amiable kind, and these are qualifications which pre-eminently fit Sir William for the duties of the office of Chamberlain. His warm friend, Sir Mathew Wood, of the late nomination observed:—"The conduct of Sir James Shaw in the office was worthy of being followed. It prevented the ruin of many an apprentice by the enlightened interposition between master and servant; and no man was better calculated by talents, abilities, and disposition to act upon the principle by which that most excellent man was influenced" (Loud cheers).

Mr. W. Hunter, of Finsbury-circus, has come forward as candidate for the aldermanic gown of Coleman-street ward, in the place of Sir William Heygate.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

These "feasts of reason" pursue their course with unabated, and in some cases, when the subject of general education comes under consideration, with increasing interest. None of them, however, seem to have excited a more extraordinary share of respect and attention than the celebrated meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, of which we last week gave a report. At that meeting, Lord John Russell, alluding to the Factories Bill, said, "With respect to the general principles of this society, I am sure I had better leave it to those who will presently address you, to enforce those principles, and to encourage all of us to future exertion. I am sure of this, that, after the lapse of time which has occurred since the commencement of this society, there never was a time at which it was more desirable to enforce its principle than at present. (Cheers.) Amid all the changes of opinion that have occurred, looking back to the time when many said that it was unadvisable and dangerous to educate the poor; looking again to another time when it was alleged, that although it might be right to extend education generally, and to promote the reading of the Scriptures by the young, yet, at the same time, it was indispensable that such reading should be accompanied by the catechism and the liturgy of the church (hear, hear); looking to a still more recent time, when some in the Church of England have said that it was right that the Bible should not be indiscriminately read, and that *reserve* should be used in the communication of a religious knowledge generally to the people (hear, hear); looking at all these phases and changes of opinion, I think that our own principle, that of the communication of the Bible, and the Bible alone (loud cheers)—leaving it to the ministers of the church, and to the ministers of various religious communities, to communicate each his own doctrine to the children of parents who belong to their communion, rises superior to all those that I have stated in truth and usefulness, and, above all, in applicability to the state of the people of this kingdom." (Cheers.) These are sentiments to which we very heartily respond, and which we consider to be those which will ultimately triumph in the settlement of the many vexed questions which at present deprive the poor man's child of the key of knowledge. Many of our correspondents have expressed themselves such warm supporters of the institution, that, for their gratification, as well as to bring it, at this very important crisis, more conspicuously into public notice, we have engraved a view of the schools; and we may, on a future occasion, enter at large on a view of the system pursued by their conductors.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

4th May.—Exeter Hall.—Viscount Morpeth in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. J. Smith, Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, Rev. T. Archer, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, and Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

The hall was densely crowded, and hundreds were compelled to go away without being able to get near the doors.

W. H. Watson, Esq., one of the secretaries, read an abstract of the report, which was of the most cheering and animating character. Numerous applications for assistance had been received from Denmark, Belgium, France, Corfu, Van Diemen's Land, Antigua, Jamaica, the United States, Nova Scotia, and Canada. Cash grants had been made towards the erection of Sunday-schools amounting to £254, making a total sum allotted to that purpose of £5073. 103 Sunday-school libraries had also been granted during the year, making, in all, 966, at a pecuniary loss to the society of £299. The schools thus assisted contained 11,661 scholars, 8259 of whom could read the Scriptures. The report also stated that within a circle of five miles from the General Post-office there were 491 schools, containing 90,052 scholars and 9316 teachers. The sales of publications at the Depository had amounted to £8327, being a decrease of £727 on the sales of previous years, occasioned by the prevailing distress in those parts of the country where Sunday-schools are so generally established. The total receipts of the Benevolent Fund were £1174 10s. 7d. The report also referred to the Factories Education



BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS, BOROUGH ROAD.

Bill now before Parliament, and stated the proceedings of the Union with regard to the obnoxious clauses of that bill; which, upon being read, were received with general hisses, while the efforts of the committee to overthrow them were loudly cheered.

The proceedings of the evening generally demonstrated that the onward progress of the Sunday-school system was triumphantly successful. The Rev. J. Smith stated, "that the late Recorder of the City of London did not remember, during the whole time he held that important office, ever trying a person who had been educated in a Sunday-school; and that it was ascertained correctly some time ago that no person's name could be found in the books of Newgate for five successive years who had been trained in a Sunday-school; while among the convicts in Van Diemen's Land, amounting to 14,000 and upwards, very few could read at all; and during the year the country had expended £850,000 to punish crime in one form or other."

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

May 9th.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N., the Rev. E. Sidney, Capt. Jenkins Jones, R.N., the Rev. J. H. Davies, and Capt. Fishbourne, R.N. Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, one of the secretaries, read the report, which, among other interesting circumstances, stated that the society had furnished 1757 Bibles to 41 regiments in the army, and 250 to the East India Company's troops; 150 copies had been sent for the use of the soldiers attending the Scotch church at Woolwich; 54 Bibles and Testaments for a regimental school at Plymouth, and 300 for the Royal Marines at Woolwich; 825 copies among 21 of her Majesty's ships, and 36 steam-packets had received 1437 copies, and 12 New York Packets 108 copies; to the Sailor's Home in London, and schools at various places, 178 copies; the issues to merchant seamen, &c., amounted to 4992 copies, and 2353 among the boatmen engaged in the inland navigation of our rivers and canals. The total distribution for the year has been 11,472 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts were stated to be £3251 5s., and the expenditure £3220 16s. 10d., which, with the last year's balance, left £52 18s. 9d. at the disposal of the Society.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

11th May.—Sir George Grey, Bart., in the chair.

The speakers were C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Bunting, Rev. James Parsons, Rev. J. Angus, Rev. J. B. Condit, from Portland, United States, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. A. F. Lacroix; and at the adjourned meeting at Finsbury Chapel, the chair was taken by F. Smith, Esq., and the speakers were the Rev. S. Thodey, Rev. W. Stallybrass, Rev. J.

Alexander, Rev. S. Hayward, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Buyers, Rev. J. Arundel, and Rev. G. Christie.

The Rev. A. Tidman read an abstract of the report, which commenced by noticing the proceedings in the South Sea Islands. After noticing the French aggression upon Tahiti, it stated that in the islands where the Gospel had been introduced in later years, and which had hitherto been preserved from the evils of Popery, the rich reward already realized had been abundant, and the prospects of extensive success were most cheering. In the island of Tanna, on which the enterprising Williams had planted the Christian standard the day before his martyrdom, two missionaries from England were now stationed. It had been decided to send to China as soon as possible ten or twelve additional labourers, and the best endeavours were now being made to engage men duly qualified for that important enterprise. Though still called to mourn over the obstacles to success in India by the debasing idolatries of the country, the directors were still permitted to rejoice in the progressive diminution of the difficulties with which they had to contend. In South Africa the desert had begun to blossom as the rose. Madagascar still remained under the cloud of that dark and mysterious dispensation which deprived the people of their teachers, and exposed them to the vengeance of their enemies. Five additional martyrdoms had taken place during the year. The directors had sent to various parts of the world missionaries with their families, amounting (exclusive of children) to twenty-three individuals. The total receipts for the year were £78,450 18s. 8d., and the expenditure £85,442 5s.

The Rev. J. J. Freeman gave a most interesting account of his late visit to the society's station in the West Indies, and described the zeal and perseverance manifested by the emancipated negroes to build their own places of worship, and render themselves free from the necessity of burdening the society for their maintenance, and stated that ere long they would be in a position to effect this great object, so that the resources hitherto expended on them will henceforth be available for other fields. He looked with admiration on the large amounts which these West India churches had so cheerfully contributed to the support of the institutions of religion, which, since the year 1834 alone, in connexion with the various missions of the different denominations in Jamaica and Guiana, could not be less than the magnificent sum of £250,000; and not only this, but they had also cheerfully paid, and more than paid, all the expenses of his (Mr. Freeman's) visit as a deputation, so that no portion of it should fall on the funds of the parent society.

The museum of this admirable society has latterly become an indispensable appendage to the great anniversary meeting. It is very rich in the natural history of the Polynesian Islands; and its Tahitian collection, rivals, in extent and usefulness, the collections of Captain Cook in the British Museum. Thither, after their meetings, the friends of mission are wont to repair, to revive their sympathies by an actual inspection of those idol gods which it is the first aim of the



MISSIONARY MUSEUM.

society "utterly to abolish." We give a perspective view of the principal room.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

May 16th.—Exeter Hall.—W. A. Hankey, Esq., in the chair.

Speakers, Dr. Liefchild, Dr. Morison, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. H. Richards. Dr. Matheson read the report, which stated that during the past year three stations had ceased to be connected with the society and three new ones had been formed; ten grants of money had ceased and eight new ones allowed; four missionaries had withdrawn from the society and thirteen others engaged, making eighty in all, in addition to seventy itinerant preachers; ten students were at present in training; a systematic to the society had sprung up in various places. While the committee had great pleasure in recording that the number of Sunday-schools had increased to 310, the number of teachers to 1700, and the number of scholars to 17,000; 61 new chapels had been opened, and 655 towns, villages, and hamlets, were visited every Sunday by the society's agents. The income had exceeded that of any previous year, and amounted to £7780, while the expenditure had been £9334.

We regret to say that, notwithstanding the truly British character of this institution, and its peculiar claims upon the sympathy and support of the Christian Church, the body of the hall was not more than half full on this interesting anniversary.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée, d'Antin May 14, 1843. Mon cher Monsieur,—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for the last few days, the new fashions of every description have become generally known, and their appearance only serves to confirm the accuracy of our preceding statements. Nevertheless, there have been, during the last eight days, several coquettish prettinesses, which have still sufficient merit to deserve description. The first of these is a robe of shot taffety, with the skirt trimmed with two deep flounces festooned; the corsage is plain, and worn off the neck, with a little pelerine forming a berthe, trimmed with two little festooned frills, descending so far as to point in front and upon the shoulder, and bordering the jockey, which is formed of two falls, in such a manner as to allow the four volants to be shown in the top of the sleeve: the waist is long in, and is formed of changeable taffety ribbon. The second was a taffety robe in blue squares, trimmed with two frills at about half the height, and surmounted with a corresponding piece of passementerie; corsage off the neck, plain, and brought to a rounded point, trimmed upon the front by a similar piece in passementerie placed on the three scallops; the sleeves were plain, with two deep frills edged with passementerie, forming a jockey sleeve, the one falling over the other, and descending as low as the bend of the arm. The third, which appeared to us to be in the best taste of all, was a robe of Italian taffety shot with green, ornamented in compartments with a plaiting in similar material; the corsage high, with triple cutting, and with a small pelerine coming down to the point of the corsage, falling back upon the edge of the sleeve, and rounded in the back, and trimmed all round it with a plaiting of very narrow stuff to the point of the pelerine, and returning by degrees upon the shoulder, preserving the same dimensions as that upon the skirt; plain sleeves, trimmed upon the top by two ranks of plait. Of female par dessus there are an immense variety worn; which, however, may be reduced into either of the three principal sorts, viz. the Pompadour mantle, the mantellette bonne femme, and the Walter Scott's plaid. But we have had the good fortune to obtain a glance at a very pretty thing in the shape of a mantellet of embroidered tulle, with three pelicans trimmed with lace, the first of which is made very long and rounded at the back, gathered at the top of the arm, and falling in front in rounded ends, the second, falling a little lower than the waist, forms a facing upon the front, and the third, which comes no further than the shoulder, stops in front at the height of the waist; a piece of lace placed upon the top of the mantle descends in front winding round the ends. We may still mention, as worthy of distinction, a mantle in black tulle, lined with yellow taffety, descending somewhat lower than the bust, and fastened by several points on the top of the arm, and falling down in front in square ends, trimmed completely round them with lace, surmounted with a double puffing of yellow taffety; and also another mantle in India muslin, lined with rose-coloured taffety, rounded behind, gathered at the height of the arm, plaited in front of the waist of the robe, and falling back in square ends trimmed completely round it, with a lace frill gathered behind, but laid quite flat round the ends. The prettiest hats I have yet seen were a hat in jonquil yellow crape, ornamented with marabout, and bordered with a narrow ruche; and another in white crape, edged with three bials of the same, and ornamented with a long Dejaset plume from the magasin of Chagot. But the most killing novelties of the day are capotes in rose-coloured taffety ribbons, between two pieces of blonde, bordered with a ruche, and ornamented with a branch of little hedge roses, or hats trimmed with lace, in bands placed in three or four rows upon the passe in knotted bows, or with a small veil, which completely covers the shape and falls down at the back and sides.

HENRIETTE DE B.

SUMMER FASHIONS.—Bonnets, though differing in form from those of last season, have not passed from one extreme to the other. The brims are of moderate depth, descending rather low at the sides, and the crown raised a little, but very little, behind. The finest kind of Italian straw will be in vogue for chapeaux. Rice and Italian straw, poule de soie, and crape for carriage and promenade dress. Straw bonnets, trimmed with ribbon, tulle en bouillonnée, and spring flowers, for plain walking dress. Flowers are expected to predominate for the promenade, and feathers for half dress. The new double shaded marabouts, from their exquisite lightness, and the beauty of their tints, are the most elegant feathers of the season. Camails and crispins of striped, plain, and fancy silks, trimmed with black lace and passementerie, retain their vogue. Mantlets, too, are again in favour. The prettiest we have seen have the ends descending only to the knees, and are trimmed with a double ruche, puffed at the edges; the fronts retained in regular folds at the bend of the arm, by points. Ruches and passementerie retain their vogue for trimmings. Embroidery in silk is expected to supersede soutache. Embroidered muslin and lace scarfs and paletots will be much worn. Superb summer cloaks, both in white and black lace, will be introduced. They are of a large size, rounded behind, with a large pelrine, but open in front, from the throat, where the cloak is fastened by a knot of ribbon. Robes.—Corsages are made high both in morning dress and demi-toilette. Robes redingote are in great request for the latter. Demi points are very fashionable. The materials are pekins, taffeties, foulards, and plain and fancy silks, of the richest patterns and the most brilliant colours; also barèges and light tissues. White muslins, too, will be in vogue, and look very elegant from the profusion of embroidery and lace trimming. The most elegant dresses are those with the corsage pointed and made biais. They are ornamented with two rows of buttons and small passementerie to correspond. The skirt open before, and trimmed at each side with a small ribbon, quilled narrow at top, but rounding toward the bottom: under-dress of muslin. The backs are frequently made full, and the front corsage tight to the shape. Flounces are in favour. Tight sleeves divide the vogue with those à la Grecque, and à la Louis XIII. Lace is in greater request than ever. Fashionable colours are the same as last month, with the addition of some shades of grey.—Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.



SOLOMON'S PICTURE OF THE "WIDOW FAIR."—See p. 340.



THE COMBAT BETWEEN RICHARD AND SALADIN.

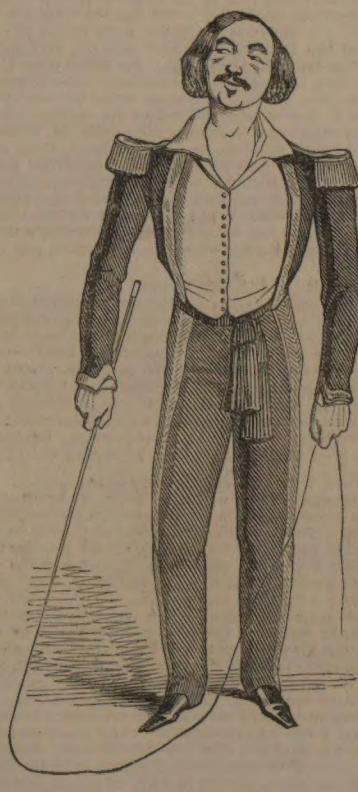
From the new spectacle of "The Crusaders of Jerusalem," now performing at Astley's.

Here we have a scene from the Astley's circle, so long the *locus in quo* of equestrian glory, the pride of the horsemanship of Ducrow. Erewhile burnt gloomily to the ground, the phoenix has now risen from its ashes, and the ancient palace of quadrupedal melodrama again astounds its admiring inmates with examples of the wonderful instinct of horses, and the not less marvellous prowess of those bipedal actors who have trained them into "soft though proud" obedience to the rein. Here is the true Surrey stud. "Sell it?" once asked the alarmed Ducrow; "never!" "Abandon it!" ejaculates Batty; "never until children become mathematicians and find me the *square* of my own *circle* while the horses are going *round*!" "Forsake it!" shrieks the dear delighted public; "nay!"

Nay, shout the people with indignant voices,
And the stud echoes with a hundred *neighs*.

But there is no occasion for us to descant upon the attractions of Astley's—its own *circular* is enough. One man, however, has thriven in that *arcane* who must be personally introduced to our readers, before, in the freshness of his everlasting constitution, he makes his bow to the present and steps into the next century, to observe the destinies of a new race of horses, ponies, and the like. Here, then, is Widdicombe! Widdicombe the immortal! Widdicombe the cool! There, whip in hand, in the circle's very centre, will that great man stand and pursue his striking calling, not only unwarmed by the inspiration of the scene around, but with a look that might freeze the sun in the tropics. His eyes are black diamonds dug out of icebergs—nothing else. He is immovable—no emotion stirs him. Hundreds around him applaud the beautiful results of his whipping, and yet he whips as though the mysteries of the thong were to him no more than snowballs. So he acts. Genius is with him so much a thing of course, and its developments have become so familiar to him that he refuses to be either excited or amazed. He exerts his power with quiescent grace, with proud impenetrability of demeanour, which must be admired, if only for its matchless self-possession and *sang-froid*. Widdicombe is a being *per se*. His popularity is great, and he bows with silent approval of the public taste. He is devoured with rapture, but,

while the world is boiling over, he simmers down into the mildest complacency of respectful gratitude. We repeat, that Widdicombe is a great man—a clever man—a good man, if you will—but experience proves that he will never be an old man—no, never!



WIDDICOMBE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER X.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the means adopted by Caroline to prevent Charles and his uncle from having any private communication—which was really not desired—Sir Arthur, by a rigid adherence to the course prescribed, was within week perfectly restored; but as they then launched out again as if with the view of making up for lost time—as they were constantly night after night in scenes of excitement—going frequently to two or three parties in one evening, Sir Arthur, as might have been expected, was very soon knocked up again.

This caused Caroline to be again peevish, as if, indeed, her affection depended solely upon his health; and as the season was then far advanced, he resolved on suggesting the propriety of returning for two or three months to the lodge.

"Do you not *think*, my love?" said he, "that in every point of view it will be advisable for us to retire for a short time from town that our spirits and strength may be recruited?"

"I am of course in your hands," replied Caroline, but *my* health and spirits need no restoration. If, however, you are to be perpetually ill, why we may as well be buried in the country as not!"

"Nay, my love, we *shall* not be buried! You used to appreciate rural scenes, and so you do now: I am sure you do! and nothing can be more really delightful than retirement after the gay life to which we have been of late accustomed. Shall we go?"

"I have no voice in the matter."

"Nay, do not be angry, dear Caroline! you know that I do not feel well! I am naturally as strong as ever!—my *constitution* is still unimpaired; but these dreadfully late hours, together with the colds which I have caught, have for a time thus upset me. Still, so far my love, from your having no voice in the matter, a word from you will decide it either way. If you are anxious to remain in town, why in town we'll remain. It was merely a suggestion of mine, my dear: nothing more than a suggestion."

"It will be useless for us to remain in town," said Caroline, "if while we remain you are to be thus afflicted. Enjoyment of course must be out of the question. It is really distressing to see you. If, therefore, we are to go down, we had better go at once."

"Then let us go at once, my dear, let us go at once. You will see me in a week or so as strong as a young lion again! My nerves only want bracing! The fresh air, my love, the fresh air is the thing; that and my natural rest will, in a short time, do wonders!"

"Well, as you please! I am quite prepared to go."

"There's a dear. I knew that you would at once see the propriety of adopting this course; I felt sure that you would. We will therefore make arrangements for leaving at your earliest convenience: shall we my love?"

"I shall be ready, Sir Arthur, whenever you are."



MAJOR PALGRAVE.

"Sir Arthur!" This was the first time she had addressed him as "Sir Arthur" since their marriage. "Sir Arthur." It was certainly in his view unkind! it sounded as if it were unkind. But then, she might not be well; she might not be in spirits; she might have been in some way annoyed. He was anxious to ascribe it to anything but unkindness, and very soon succeeded in convincing himself that her affection for *him* was undiminished. Oh! yes; he felt sure that it was; he felt, indeed, sure of its having increased, and that feeling made him quite happy again.

Having completed the whole of their arrangements in the two following days, on the morning of the third they left town, and before they had been at the Lodge a week, Sir Arthur, by virtue of taking plenty of exercise during the morning, and retiring to rest early in the evening, felt nearly restored.

For Caroline, however, this life was too monotonous; she was soon half dead with *ennui*, while the servants entered into a conspiracy to become so excessively stupid that she felt herself absolutely bound to give the ring leaders notice to leave.

No place, in her judgment, was ever so dull. There was really no society. She positively might as well have been in the grave. She was spiritless—perfectly spiritless. She occasionally, it is true, drove her phaeton through the neighbouring town, and excited the admiration of the inhabitants. She also, in order to strengthen that admiration, commissioned Sir Arthur to procure for her another pair of cream-coloured ponies, for her two little rosy-cheeked pages to ride behind the phaeton; but what was all this without society? She would have sent for Lucrece, but that Charles, to whom she had conceived a decided dislike, would, of course, come with her; and, after all, what was the society of Lucrece? There were in the vicinity numerous families living in very good style, but she had no immediate means of obtaining introductions to those families.

Resolving, however, at length to do something, she procured the names of all, and sent to London, with the view of ascertaining if any one of them were known. The result of this was that Dr. Hawtree communicated the pleasing intelligence that he had for years been intimate with the family of Major Palgrave, which was then considered one of the first families in the county.

"Do you know Major Palgrave?" enquired Caroline, on the arrival of this communication.

"I have seen him, my dear," replied Sir Arthur. "He is a tall, thin man, with one arm, and an immense black patch over one of his eyes."

"Is that Major Palgrave? I have frequently seen him myself, on horseback. Do you know that he is a friend of Dr. Hawtree?"

"No, my love, I was not aware of it."

"Oh! the doctor has been intimate with his family for years."

"Indeed! Well, he appears to be a fine old fellow; though dreadfully knocked about."

"Had you not better be introduced to him?"

"Why, I should, of course, be most happy, my love, but who is to introduce me? I have always kept aloof from society down here: my object has ever been retirement."

"Retirement! We may as well be dead. I cannot—I have told you again and again that I cannot exist without society."

"Well, my dear, do not be angry. Come, come, be calm, my love, pray be calm."

"I am calm, but vexed beyond measure, to think that you, who were once so kind to me, now wish to bury me alive."

"Caroline, this, my dear, is not kind of you. I do not wish to reproach you; I do not, indeed; but is it not cruel to say I once was kind, and thus leave it to be inferred that, in your view, I am not kind now? What can I do to make you happy? Have you ever expressed a wish to me that has not been gratified? Is there anything in the world you desire that I would not, if possible, obtain to delight you? Oh, Caroline, Caroline!"

"Forgive me. I did not intend to say that which I did say. You are still kind—very kind—I feel it."

"Bless you!" exclaimed Sir Arthur with an expression of ecstasy, as the big tears gushed from his eyes. "I know that you did not intend to wound my feelings—I know it. You are my dear, dear Caroline still. But come," he added, shaking off the tears, "let us not say another word about it. I'll get an introduction to Major Palgrave in some way. Let me see—Oh! by the bye, why not have the doctor down here? He can then take me with him."

"That will be an excellent plan," observed Caroline.

"To be sure it will—of course! Now I never thought of that till this moment. It will be the very thing. Will you write, my dear, or shall I?"

It was eventually decided that Caroline should write, and Sir Arthur felt once more happy.

On receiving this invitation to the lodge, Dr. Hawtree, who happened to wish for a change, accepted it with pleasure, and when he and Alice arrived they were received with the utmost warmth.

"Was Palgrave with you?" inquired Sir Arthur of Dr. Hawtree, the morning after his arrival.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "and a fine brave fellow he was. He was knocked all to pieces! First he lost an eye, then an arm, then a leg, and I myself saw a ball go within half an inch of his head. I don't know what he looks like now; I've not seen him since he returned. I must, however, call upon him now I'm down here."

"Shall we ride round this morning? I should like to be introduced."

"We can't do better. Let's go. He's an eccentric dog, but a splendid fellow."

The horses were accordingly ordered; and when Caroline took Alice in her phaeton for a drive, accompanied, of course, by her pages, Sir Arthur and his friend started for the residence of the major, which was situated about three miles from the Lodge.

On their arrival the major had just mounted his horse, and the moment he recognised the doctor he stuck his spurs into the animal, and almost flew to meet him, when, placing the reins between his teeth, he extended his hand with an expression of rapture.

"Doctor," he exclaimed, "I'm delighted to see you! How are you?—how are you?" And they shook hands with great cordiality, when the doctor presented Sir Arthur, whom the major saluted, with the reins still in his mouth.

The party then dismounted and entered the house, and nothing could surpass the delight with which the major seemed inspired by this visit of his old friend the doctor.

"I'd have found you out!" he cried. "If you'd been above ground, I'd have found you out when I came to London; but the fact is, I've only just got round, and what do you think of me, eh? The fact is, there's not much of me left. Where's that arm of mine, you rascal; and where is that leg? The fact is, this is the fellow," he continued, addressing Sir Arthur, "this is the fellow who has cut me clean out of the Peninsula. Glorious work there, doctor, now, eh? Glorious work! What would I give for that arm!"

He then dwelt with peculiar energy upon various features of the Peninsular war, which was at that period raging; but, although he spoke loudly and rapidly, and with the warmth of an enthusiast, he scarcely uttered a sentence which did not contain "the fact is."

"Well," said the doctor at length, "I shall see you again before I leave."

"You are not going yet? You'll dine with me, of course. Sir Arthur will also, perhaps, do me the honour?"

"The women are alone," observed Sir Arthur.

"Well, then, the fact is, you must both come and dine with me to-morrow, and bring the women with you."

"I'll consent to that with pleasure," returned Sir Arthur, "if you and your family will do me the honour to dine with us to-day!"

"My family! The fact is, it strikes me forcibly, Sir Arthur, that you haven't an idea of how many there are of them?"

"If there be a hundred of them, so much the better: bring them all."

"There are not quite a hundred—thank Heaven! but there's a good round dozen! and all girls!"

"I shall be most happy to see them. Will you come?"

"Well, the fact is you appear to me to be a man after my own heart, and therefore, I will come, but as for the girls—"

"Oh let them come too? Do oblige me; I know my little wife will be delighted."

"Well I will—I'll bring them all! I'd show you a sample of the lot but they are all out. Sir Arthur," he added, taking his hand, "I am proud to know you. The fact is, I have frequently heard of you, although I never before had the pleasure of being introduced."

"I hope," returned Sir Arthur, "that we shall be better acquainted."

"As neighbours, we ought to be, and therefore I'll bring all the girls. But the fact is, we shall all come with the knowledge that you did not expect such a troop, and shall, therefore, be perfectly satisfied with any mutton chop you may happen to give us."

This was understood, albeit the understanding was perfectly unnecessary, seeing that Caroline, who had commissioned Sir Arthur to invite the Major, and therefore expected him, had ordered a really magnificent dinner, with the view of making a favourable first impression. When, however, she heard that the Major would be accompanied by the whole of his family, her delight was unbounded, and after kissing Sir Arthur—in private of course—as a reward for having so admirably executed her commission—and no other reward could have been given which he would have prized so highly—she proceeded to give a variety of additional instructions which set every servant in motion.

At the hour appointed, therefore, all was prepared, and when the Major—who was punctual as the sun—arrived with his "troop," Caroline, dressed in her richest style, but without any apparent attempt at display, received them with surpassing grace.

The first thing which struck them was her beauty: they were themselves extremely elegant girls, while the features of the majority of them might have been termed handsome, but her beauty—to which a fine taste and an elegant presence imparted additional lustre—won all their hearts. The younger ones were especially delighted: they surrounded and kissed her with so much affection, and felt so happy to know her.

"When I can break through this rear rank, Lady Cleveland," observed the Major, "I shall be happy to pay my respects. The fact is," he added, as Caroline on the instant extended her hand and received his with one of the most bewitching smiles, "I am proud, Lady Cleveland, of this introduction."

"I am delighted to see you, Major Palgrave."

"You do me honour, Lady Cleveland, for the fact is an honour I esteem it."

Alice was then presented; and as Sir Arthur performed his part to perfection, before dinner was announced by the pages they were all as one family.

As neither the Major nor his daughters expected to have anything but a plain family dinner, their surprise when they saw four courses served up in the most sumptuous style may be easily conceived. How on earth it could have been done on so short a notice was a mystery which they were utterly unable to solve. This, however, of course, was not expressed. Everything passed off admirably, and the ladies in due time retired, leaving Sir Arthur, the Doctor, and Major Palgrave discussing the merits of the Peninsular war.

In the drawing-room music was immediately resorted to, and, as they all sang sweetly, a concert ensued. But the principal feature of the evening was the eloquent description which Alice gave of Sir Arthur's mansion in town. The rooms, the paintings, the furniture, everything, in fact, was minutely depicted, and had so powerful an effect upon the imaginations of her attentive young friends, that, after passing a most delightful evening, during which they had witnessed with amazement the kind, the affectionate attentions which Caroline received from Sir Arthur, they left with the Major, inspired with the hope that whenever they married they might have nice elderly gentlemen for husbands.

On the following day, according to the arrangement made previously, this visit was returned; and as Caroline became extremely intimate with the Palgraves, who made up parties for her, and introduced her with feelings of pride to all the principal families resident within ten miles of the place, she soon had all the society she could desire, and became nearly as gay as she had been in town. She created, in fact, an immense sensation. Her name was exceedingly popular. Lady Cleveland was the leader in everything; there could be no party without Lady Cleveland; Lady Cleveland led off every ball, and Lady Cleveland took especial care not to be outdone in the magnificence of her entertainments.

(To be continued weekly.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In reply to some observations made by Lord BEAUMONT, relative to the Corn-laws, Lord WHARNCLIFFE said, that when he stated that it was not intended by the Government to make any alteration in the Corn-laws, he had not added, as was reported in most of the papers, the words "during the present session."—Earl POWIS laid upon the table a bill to repeal the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the reprinting of the report of the commissioners on railways in Ireland. He thought that means should be taken to give employment to the people of Ireland, for it would not only confer great benefit on the country, but would tend to put an end to the agitation for the repeal of the Corn-laws.—Lord BROUHAM deprecated the agitation, as calculated to prevent the investment of capital in Ireland.—After some observations from the Earl of WICKLOW and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who contended that capital might be safely invested in Ireland, for such property was much more secure than life, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY said that the agitation should be put down by the Government, and if the present powers of the law were not sufficient they should pass a law to prevent the meetings which took place in that country.—Lord CAMPBELL recommended forbearance and conciliation.—After some observations from the Earl of DEVON and Lord BROUHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON stated his resolution to do his duty by his Sovereign, heedless whether he was classed or not by the agitators amongst the enemies of his country. He would recommend other noble lords to pursue the same course. He had been long classed amongst the enemies of Ireland, but he found himself in very good company in the attacks made by the agitators of that country.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. REDDINGTON, repeated what he had said on a former evening respecting the intention on the part of Government to put a check to the repeal agitation in Ireland.—Mr. W. O. STANLEY resumed the adjourned debate on the Corn-laws, and contended that the county members had forfeited their pledges to their constituents. He was of opinion that a fixed duty would have been far preferable to the present system.—Dr. BROWNING took the same line of argument, and advocated the doctrines of free trade.—Mr. EWART contended that the opponents of free trade had indulged in mis-statements and fallacies, such as that a repeal of the Corn-laws would produce low wages and prices; but what was required was such an extension of the commerce of the country as would enable the people to consume more largely. The country, he believed, was beginning to form a just opinion of the half-and-half policy of Sir R. Peel, who had done more than most men to blot out consistency from the code of political morality.—Mr. CHILDERICK could not vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, though he did think they must ultimately be removed.—Captain LAYARD would vote for the motion, though he believed his advocacy of the repeal of the Corn-laws might not be very grateful to those of his constituents who were interested in agriculture.—Mr. E. BULLER supported the motion, and condemned the principle of a sliding scale.—Sir C. BURRELL was of opinion that the capital of the farmer was so affected by the changes of last year, that were he to sell off his stock he would be a loser of one half. Under these circumstances, he was more than ever entitled to protection.—Mr. P. SCROPE considered all indirect taxes on consumption as savouring of protection; but yet, with our great establishments, we could not so far maintain the principles of free trade as to repeal all these taxes. We should, however, adapt our financial system to the purposes of revenue rather than of protection, and more particularly in the main article of subsistence for the people.—Colonel WOOD (of Brecon) avowed his belief that the Corn-laws were as beneficial to the manufacturer as to the agriculturist. At all events the landowner could not abandon his interest in the land so readily as the manufacturer could alter the direction in which he wished to employ his capital. The British agriculturist laboured under many restrictions; he was not allowed to brew his own beer without a heavy duty on his malt; he was not permitted to grow tobacco, nor to make sugar from beet-root; he had not the advantage of free trade any more than the manufacturer. He contended that the landowners were actuated by no other motives than the good of the community, for they well knew that property had its duties as well as its rights.—Mr. THORNEY said he had last autumn been in the United States and had urged on Mr. TYLER that in return for the concessions made by Sir R. Peel in his tariff America should adopt a more liberal policy towards England. That gentleman, however, declared that a bar almost insuperable was presented by our Corn-laws to an extended trade between the two countries. A change in our policy would in all likelihood induce the Americans to adopt a similar course.—Mr. STRUTT said that the advocates of free trade did not wish to legislate injuriously to the landed interest without making previous inquiry into the burdens to which it was said it was subject. But those who alleged that peculiar burdens pressed upon the land should not refuse to grant inquiry into those burdens.—Sir H. DOUGLASS considered a repeal of the Corn-laws as fatal to the best interests of the empire, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, and he should therefore give his decided opposition to the motion. England was the best customer of England, and giving protection to the small farmer was in reality extending protection to the people.—Mr. MUNTS supported the motion, not because he thought the landowners were too highly protected, but because they protected themselves without protecting others. They had not protected the labour of the operative classes, and yet if there was to be any difference at all in legislation, the poor should have the preference according to all the principles of Christianity, and yet in the legislation of this country the leaning was always towards the rich. The slight improvement in trade recently was to be attributed to ill-founded speculation upon the extension of our markets in China, whereas in our woollen cloths we were undersold by Russia. With respect to the burdens on land, the malt-tax had been put forward as one of those burdens. Was not this most preposterous, for the malt-tax was surely paid by the consumer? The landlords of this country received 50 millions annually more than they ought to do, for their corn. This sum was not lost to the country. It did not go out of the country. But he would tell the house what it did do, it went out of the pockets of industry into the pockets of idleness. The hon. member contended that it was impossible to legislate successfully respecting corn unless they considered corn and currency together.—Mr. COBDEN said, in supporting the Corn-laws, the landowners were inflicting scarcity of food on the people. Would they say they had a right to do this? They could not raise the price of corn except by making it scarce, and would they dare to avow that they would legislate for the purpose of producing a scarcity amongst the people? He denied that the farmers had ever derived any benefit from the Corn-laws, for corn never had obtained uniformity of price. The Corn-laws had, in fact, been one continued juggle, on the part of the landowners, on the farmers. If such were not the case, how came the landowners to assign as a reason for maintaining the Corn-laws, that they were necessary to enable them to effect marriage settlements, &c., from which the farmer derived no benefit. Rents had been doubled since 1793, and if, in the same time, the food of the people had gradually deteriorated from bread to potatoes, it followed that the Corn-laws had benefited the landlords only. The whole patronage of the Government had been given to those who called themselves farmers' friends; but the farmers themselves had been in no way benefited. The landowners in many counties declined to give leases, in order to keep their tenants under their control for political purposes, and in all those cases the farming was decidedly bad. The longer the leases the better was the system of farming throughout the kingdom. It was intended to carry the repeal of the Corn-laws through the aid of the farmers, who now perfectly understood that they were to advocate free trade in everything. He called upon Lord ASHLEY and other hon. members, who were always the advocates of benevolence, to support the present motion, or their influence would be destroyed in the manufacturing districts if they were found voting for making food dear to the people.—Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the motion.—Mr. M. GIBSON commented on the speech of Sir H. Douglas, as one calculated, if its principles were acted upon, to cut up the very roots of our commercial prosperity. The great evil of the Corn-laws was, that while they injured commerce and manufactures, there was not the smallest certainty that they afforded any service whatever to the farmer.—Mr. VILLIERS shortly replied.—The house then divided, and the motion of Mr. Villiers was negatived by a majority of 381 to 125.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

There being only eighteen members present at four o'clock, the house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house sat at ten o'clock, for the purpose of hearing further evidence in support of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.—After the examination of several witnesses the LORD CHANCELLOR put it to the counsel for the bill to say, upon their honour, whether they could make out any stronger case than they had hitherto succeeded in proving.—Mr. AUSTIN said, as he was appealed to by their lordships, he felt bound to admit he could not carry the case any further.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, in that case it would only be wasting public time and public money to go on with it.—After some arguments on the part of counsel it was accordingly agreed that the further consideration of the bill be postponed. The result of this will be that, on the motion being made for the second reading of the bill, that motion will be met by an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months, which, as a matter of course, will be carried without a division. The bill will be thus thrown out, and Sudbury will have the opportunity of again enjoying its "ancient privilege."—At the evening sitting of their lordships, the Townshend Peership Bill, after discussion, went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday.—The Registration of Voters Bill was read a third time and passed, and their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.—An immense number of petitions were presented against the Factories Education Bill.—Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill "to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of Parliament." The hon. gentleman supported his measure at considerable length. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion.—Mr. WILLIAMS advocated the necessity of the measure.—After some debate leave was refused by a majority of 101 to 32.—Mr. ROEBUCK then brought forward his motion embodying his views on national education.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the motion, and a long debate ensued, in which Mr. SHIEL, Mr. MILNES, Mr. HAWES, Sir H. INGLIS, &c., took part.—Mr. ROEBUCK's motion was rejected by a majority of 156 to 60.—Sir G. GREY then moved for papers respecting the French occupation of Tahiti, which was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved that the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill should be adjourned to this day six months, which was agreed to.—The amendments in the Townshend Peership Bill were agreed to, and the report received.—The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE presented a petition from a Protestant society of Belfast against the Repeal of the Union: the petition was signed by 400 persons.—After a few observations from the noble marquis and Lord BEAUMONT the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Bethnal-green Improvement Bill, the Walton-on-the-Hill Rectory Bill, and the Forth Navigation Bill were read a third time and passed.—An immense number of petitions were presented against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill.—Lord STANLEY brought forward his resolutions relating to the importation of Canadian wheat and wheat-flour. The noble lord, in disclosing the general principles of the resolutions, said that he would prefer a fixed duty to the complex machinery of a sliding-scale. He admitted the principle of a free trade, but it was not on that principle he brought forward his proposition—it was for the encouragement of our colonial produce. The introduction of American corn at three shillings duty to Canada would be a great benefit to the Canadians; and, with the one shilling duty in this country, would make up the duty to four shillings here. The noble lord went on to show that corn from Canada would not be brought into this country for less than fifty shillings under these circumstances. The noble lord concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the measure would, if carried, advance the agricultural, commercial, and political relations of the colony and the mother country, and he anticipated the house would sanction his motion. The noble lord moved that, in lieu of the duties now payable upon wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, the duty for every quarter of wheat should be one shilling, and for every barrel of wheat, meal, or flour, being 196 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 384 gallons of wheat.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, as a free trader, opposed the motion.—He objected to the house being fettered in its action, "because at the fag-end of last session, late at night, near the termination of an exhausted debate, the noble lord had made some assertion which he now declared constituted a bargain with the people of Canada." He would willingly allow Canadian corn and flour to come into the United Kingdom duty free; but he would not allow the Canadian legislature to pass a corn bill. The right hon. gentleman moved, as an amendment to the motion, for the house to resolve itself into a committee:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly praying her Majesty to withhold her assent

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *Eurydice*, 26.—This frigate, built according to the plan of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, was launched at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming her was performed by a daughter of the gallant admiral. A numerous assemblage of persons had collected to witness the interesting spectacle, and a few minutes before high water, every preparation having been completed, the restraints which withheld her were withdrawn, and she immediately left her semi-aerial position for a more natural and graceful one, upon the surface of that element over which she is hereafter destined to move. The following are her principal dimensions:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between the perpendicular	141	2
Keel for tonnage	116	1½
Breadth, extreme	38	10
Breadth for tonnage	38	4
Breadth in hold	8	9
908 tons.		

She is to be taken forthwith into dock to be coppered, and to be got ready for the pendant, and it is expected she will be commissioned in a few days. From her appearance there is every probability of her proving a fast sailer.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-YACHT *Victoria and Albert*.—Portsmouth has been selected as the future head-quarters of this splendid specimen of naval architecture, an engraving of which appeared in No. 53 of this paper. She is to be fitted with Smith's paddle-boxes, which are now being prepared for her at Chatham. Her figure-head consists of a double shield, surmounted by the crown, that on the starboard side being the shield of the Queen, and the one on the port side the shield of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The shields are surmounted by the rose, thistle, and shamrock, and the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Down the stern is some handsome friezework, and two splendid medallions of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen's on the starboard and Prince Albert's on the port side.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has resided, within the last few days, a regulation introduced by his predecessor. Lord Minto issued an order prohibiting of any person becoming a candidate for a commission in the marines who was not the son of a naval or marine officer. This interdiction is now abolished, and young gentlemen of all denominations are henceforth to be considered entitled to admission into this old and deservedly favourite arm of the service.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN ROSS.—By the death of this gallant officer, which took place at Southampton a few days ago, the colonel of the 46th Foot, which he has held since August, 1833, has become vacant. This officer was appointed lieutenant of the 2d Foot in May, 1796, and continued with that regiment till 1807, when he changed into the 28th. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in June, 1811. He served in Spain and Portugal, and wore a medal and one clasp for the battles of Nive and Orthes. His last commission, that of lieutenant-general, bore date June 28, 1836. General Ross was a Companion of the Bath.

Major-General O'Malley died at his residence in London on Tuesday. This officer joined the army as a volunteer in 1798, and served in Ireland during the rebellion of that year. He afterwards served with the 13th Foot in the expedition to Ferrol and Egypt. He was subsequently with the 101st Regiment upwards of seven years, in Ireland, Jersey, North America, and the West Indies. He was with the 2nd battalion of the 44th Foot at Waterloo, when he was twice wounded on the last day, and had two horses shot under him. In 1819 he obtained his majority in the 30th Foot; the date of commission as Major-General was Nov. 23, 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the stormy and boisterous weather last week, several distressing disasters and wrecks happened off various portions of the coasts, many of which, we regret to say, involved serious loss of human life. Within a few miles from the entrance of the Humber, near Grimsby, on Wednesday week, a brig laden with coals was, in a sudden squall, seen to go down into deep water, the whole of her crew, amounting to seven or eight persons, perishing with the unfortunate vessel. The catastrophe was witnessed by the master and crew of the schooner *Unanimity*, from Newcastle, since arrived at Lynn, which happened to be within two miles of the spot where the brig struck at the time, and though they immediately bore away to their assistance, nothing could be seen of the crew. There were several spare and pieces of wreckage floating about the spot, which were secured, but there were no marks found on them to lead to her identity. The master of the *Unanimity*, in his report, says that the vessel passed him a short time previous with three men on deck working at the pumps. He hailed her, but no notice was taken. There were no signals of distress flying, nor did she appear waterlogged. She seemed to be between the spot where the wreck lies, to adopt means to raise her; but as yet the boisterous S.W. gales and the heavy seas have rendered it impossible.—On Thursday week two lives were lost off Deal by a boat capsizing through the violence of the gales. The boat belonged to one of the luggers at anchor off that place, and was launched from the beach by the crew for the purpose of going on board, when on arriving half way a sea struck her quarter and caused her to overturn, throwing the whole of them into the surf. Two saved themselves by swimming ashore, and two others were picked up by the boats that put off to their assistance, but the rest, named Thomas Bayley and Richard Hayward, both fine young men, were drowned. Their remains have not been found.—On the same night, at about ten o'clock, a collision between two vessels took place near the Isle of Portland; one of them, supposed to be a schooner, went down immediately afterwards, carrying with her all on board. The other vessel was the *Isabel*, of London, from Glasgow, master Mr. W. Cooper, which has since arrived at Cork, to replace loss of bowsprit and other injuries she sustained by the collision. The crew of the latter one and all slate, the darkness of the night prevented the name of the schooner being seen, and moreover, before they recovered the effect of the shock, the vessel had gone down. She appeared to be heavily laden, and was at the time of the event making for the eastward.—On the following morning, at about eight o'clock, the brig *Amos*, Wilson, belonging to Whitby, was totally lost off the Lincolnshire coast. She was first observed by a pilot belonging to Hull, sunk near the Saltfleet sand, with her crew lashed to the main rigging, which was just above water. After considerable perseverance he succeeded in bringing his boat alongside of the wreck, and taking the whole of the poor creatures off in safety, though at the risk of his own life. They had been lashed in the rigging nearly 18 hours, and were all but dead from exhaustion and cold. Had they remained undiscovered a short time longer, every soul must have perished, for her stern had been washed out by the sea, and she was fast breaking up. The vessel belonged to Stockton.—Near Pimpol, on Tuesday sc'ninght, two vessels laden with wine, named the *Saint Ann* from Dames, and the *brig Ernestine*, came into collision, and both went down within five minutes after the occurrence. The crews, with the exception of one man, saved themselves by jumping into boats at the moment of their vessels sinking.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Five persons have been lost from the swamping of a boat from the ship *Sheffield*, from New Orleans, for Liverpool; among them, Mr. Stinson, of Woolwich, England, and three other Englishmen. Captain Shaxton and thirteen hands of the ship *Great Britain*, brought from the wreck into Philadelphia, by the Bremen barque, *Philadelphia*, have been clothed and supplied with necessaries by the British consulate at this port. A Welsh family, named Harris, nine in number, from the same wreck, are in this city in much distress, having lost all they possessed. The ship *Metoka*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, put in at St. Thomas's on the 5th ult., the crew having mutinied. They are in irons, and to be sent home for trial. No lives lost.

Accounts from St. John's, Newfoundland, received to the 15th ult., communicate the distressing intelligence of the shipwreck of twenty-eight vessels, with serious damage to five others, by the drifting of the ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Although the craft were small, and the loss of capital less extensive in proportion, this great sacrifice of property will it is feared, occasion much inconvenience to the trade of the colonists.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The receipts of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane this week have been on a very moderate scale, but, considering the prevailing damp weather, of fair average quality. There having been but few fresh samples on offer, the demand for that article of grain has ruled firm, though not to say brisk. Fine dry parcels of both red and white have, in some few instances, sold at an advance of 1s per quarter; while the value of other kinds has remained unaltered. There has been an improved business passing in foreign wheat, but without any alteration in the figures, which have been well supported. Very little barley has been on show, while the demand has ruled steady at fully late rates. Malt has been cleared off at about previous currencies. Notwithstanding the large arrivals of oats, the trade has bought freely of them, and their value has been well sustained; while that of beans and peas has had an upward tendency. Flour has moved off slowly.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 44s0; barley, 1520; oats, 2690; and malt, 6420 quarters; our, 4130 sacks. Irish: oats, 3632 qrs. Foreign: wheat, 750; and barley, 2120 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 50s; ditto, white, 52s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; potato beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; gray beans, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 250 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 25s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has met a steady inquiry this week, at full prices; but in all other kinds of seed next to nothing has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 16s; fennel, 17s to 18s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £32 to £37 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 65s to 68s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 29s 2d; beans, 20s 8d; peas, 28s 9d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 28s 5d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 26s 2d; peas, 27s 1d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—The imports of tea into London this week have been very large, viz., nearly 30,000 packages; and public sales of about 12,000 packages are appointed to take place on the 22nd inst. The deliveries have been again large, and the demand by private contract is very firm, at full prices.

Sugar.—There has been a fair inquiry for all descriptions of sugar this week, and the quotations have advanced quite 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—The market is still very dull, but holders are not disposed to submit to any further reduction in price.

Rice.—The demand is dull, and 8000 bags offered at sale were taken in at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt, being the value.

Oil.—The market is flat for all kinds of fish oils, and prices are drooping. At public sale 24 tuns elephant's and Southern whale oil sold—the former at £33 10s to £35 10s, the latter at £33 15s to £34 10s per tun.

Tallow.—The market remains without activity, and prices are barely maintained. For fine yellow candle on the spot, 42s 6d to 43s; and for autumn delivery 43s 3d to 43s 6d have been paid.

Provisions.—In Irish butter so little is doing this week that the prices are almost nominal. Some small lots of new Waterford have sold at 78s. Foreign butter is in slow request, and prices are still giving way. Fine Friesland cannot be called higher than 86s to 88s per cwt. The bacon market is dull, but the rates have not further declined. Lard and most other kinds of provisions move off heavily.

Wool.—The imports of wool continue extensive, yet there is a better disposition manifested to purchase; hence the rates are freely supported.

Potatoes.—About 1200 tons of potatoes have been received in the Pool since our last, while the demand is steady, at from 60s to 80s per ton.

Cools.—Adair's, 13s 6d; Holywell Main, 15s 9d; Wylam, 14s 9d; Hilda, 17s; Bradly's, 16s; Heaton, 20s 6d; Laubton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Cassop, 19s 3d; Hartley, 15s; and Killingworth, 17s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 61.

Smithfield.—Our market has assumed an improved appearance this week, and the general quotations have had an upward tendency:—Beef, from 26s 6d to 4s; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10p per 8 lbs., to sink the carcass.

ROBERT HEMBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The intelligence respecting manufactures and commerce received from Leeds, Manchester, and Dundee, since our last publication, continues to be quite as satisfactory as could well be expected. The demand for woollen, cotton, and flax goods is rather larger than the manufacturers can immediately supply, and consequently the late improvement in the value of these descriptions of goods is visibly on the increase. Of late large shipments continue to be made from the north of Ireland and from the east coast of Scotland, chiefly to Antwerp, which may be considered something similar to sending coal from Norfolk to Newcastle, were the object of these shipments not perfectly well ascertained by our merchants generally. Our linen goods are cheaper and of superior quality to those manufactured in Belgium, and in the linen trade between Belgium and France ours are at present substituted for the Belgian. In the wisdom of the French legislature almost prohibitory duties were imposed on the direct importation of our linens, but commerce is not to be restricted by human laws, and in this instance, she forces her passage into France by a crooked path, instead of by a direct one. Much activity is also created by the orders given for goods suitable to the Indian, Colonial, and Chinese markets, since the arrival of the last mail from Bombay, in the manufacturing districts generally.

The letters from Sydney, New South Wales, are to the beginning of February, and they represent a better state of commerce as being regularly on the increase, although the failure of a bank at Port Phillip had, in a certain measure, created some gloom in the neighbourhood of that town. The stocks of goods in those colonies, as elsewhere, were at those dates so much reduced that an advance had occurred in the value of all articles in general use. Indeed some of them were more than thirty per cent, dearer than they had been during the previous months.

In our colonial markets at home the consumption of different articles of colonial produce is gradually on the increase, and the value of several articles is improving, particularly the highly important one of sugar, showing decidedly that the community is now more able to pay than unfortunately for some time past has been the case. The sales of coffee and tea have likewise during the week been larger than usual, but the quantities of both now pressed on the markets are too large to allow any immediate advance in the value of either of them.

It is reported in quarters in which correct information ought to be found that the Brazilian Government is soon to solicit some commercial arrangements with this country. The slave trade heretofore has caused much ill will on the part of the Brazilians against this country. The Ministers there have, however, probably at last made the notable discovery that a certain quantity of British manufactures must annually be consumed in that empire, and that the smuggler will apply supply any deficiency in their importation which may be occasioned by extravagant import duties. It is, therefore, more than probable that the duties on goods will not be raised next year, as has generally been supposed, for otherwise no revenue of any importance would be collected on them. To the English merchant, however, we assert that it matters little whether we have a commercial treaty with that empire or not, for it cannot increase the quantity of our goods requisite to the consumption, nor can prohibition decrease it. In fact, treaties are not necessary to the prosperity of our foreign trade.

The budget for this year was made public, an unusual degree of gloom has been suspended over all the transactions in the English Stock Exchange. The state of the finances is far from being satisfactory to the monied interest in general. The revenue, it was no doubt in many quarters supposed, would have shown a deficiency, but its extent certainly was never contemplated even by the most desponding Bear in the money market. The shade of this budget, however, preceded its promulgation; and a decline of 1s per cent. occurred in the Consols, before the Chancellor of the Exchequer was delivered of his bantling. From this fall they have not only not recovered during this week, but we are under the painful necessity of reporting that it has been increased by a further depreciation of upwards of 1 per cent., leaving a difference of nearly 2 per cent. between the highest prices which were obtained about a fortnight ago, and those which they would now command. There are, however, other circumstances acting injuriously on the value of the British funds than a deficient revenue. The timid are frightened at the disturbed state of Ireland; and the Bears in Consols avail themselves of this alarm, and speculate on a further decline in prices with greater confidence than otherwise they would be inclined to do. This cause must, however, soon cease to agitate the public mind, for it has no solid foundation. The improved state of trade, likewise, is acting unfavourably on the value of our public securities. The manufacturers and export merchants now require additional capital to follow out their increasing mercantile operations, and consequently large sales of money stock and of Exchequer-bills have been effected latterly by merchants, manufacturers, and bankers. The rise which has occurred in the rates of discount since our last publication is a sufficient proof that commercial prosperity is gradually rendering money scarcer, and consequently more valuable, than it has hitherto been in the fund market; but, although for a time, the improved state of commerce may act unfavourably on public securities, still, eventually, it must have a contrary effect, for it will restore the revenue to that condition which will again command the public confidence. The natural sympathy existing in money dealings has caused the transactions on the foreign stock market, both in foreign bonds and in the shares of public institutions, to have been proportionately uninteresting during this week, as those in the English market have been. In the operations in Spanish Bonds very little alteration in prices has occurred. Speculation, for a time, has partly ceased, and the late desire to invest money in them does not, for the present, exist. In no other description of foreign securities has any business been done of the slightest importance to the public generally, and the same description is equally applicable to the business done in the shares of public companies. To force sales lower prices certainly must be submitted to, but the holders know well the intrinsic value of their property, and feel little inclination to part with it at declining prices, unless it be for the investment of money in quarters wherein higher annual incomes may be expected to be obtained by the increasing prosperity of commerce.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock,	1s per cent Reduced, 94½
3 per Cent Consols, 95½	
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100½	
New 3½ per Cent, 101½	
New 5 per Cent,	
Long Annuities to expire	
Jan. 1860, 12½	
Oct. 1859, 12 7-16	
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16	
Ditto Stock,	
Ditto Bonds,	
Ditto Old Annuities,	
Ditto New Annuities, 93½	
Exchequer Bills, £1000, 3d.	
Ditto 4500,	
Ditto Small,	
Bank Stock for Opening	
India Stock for Account	
Consols for Account, 95½	
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Bristol and Exeter (paid),	
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